THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

LATEST BY THE CUBA CABLE.

MEXICO.

Message of President Juarez—The British Charge d'Affaires and Consuls to Leave Mexico—Padre Fischer Set Free.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The steamer France, Captain Laurent, of the St. Nazaire line, arrived to-day from Vera Cruz. She brings news from the capital of Mexico to the 10th inst.

Congress was opened on the 8th instant, at noon, when President Juarez read his first message to that body. The Speaker of the House, Senor Ezequiel Montes, replied on behalf of the nation's representatives.

The message spoke in flattering terms of the constancy, bravery, and self-sacrifices of the national troops during the arduous struggle to maintain Mexican independence against European intervention. He referred in grateful terms to the sympathy extended by the sister republics of South America, and was highly complimentary in his allusions to the aid and support received from the people of the United States.

The most important part of the message referred to his surrender of the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested by Congress at the beginning of the late struggle. These powers he was entitled to hold one month longer, if he deemed it proper; but, considering the state of the Republic, he saw no need of retaining them beyond the moment that the national Legislature had assembled at the capital in the midst of peace.

The reply of Senor Ezequiel Montes was significant. He declared that Mexico was entirely indifferent as to whether European relations were renewed with the republic or not; that Mexico would certainly not solicit such. He acknowledged the debt of gratitude which Mexico owed to the United States for its moral support.

On the 9th inst. all the Committees of Congress had been appointed, and were proceeding to business. The Cabinet remains unchanged. Neither Minister Plumb nor any other of the diplomats now in Mexico was present at the opening of Congress.

The British gunboat Jason, Commander Murray Aynsly, had arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., with orders from the British Government to bring home Mr. Robert T. C. Middleton, First Secretary now in charge of the British Legation, with the Consuls and archives. All the English residents were in a high state of excitement over this announcement.

General Sturm and Mr. Tifft still remained at the capital, as their business there was yet unsettled.

Mr. Crawley, of the English company engaged on the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway, had left for New York to raise money for the working of the new contract entered into by that company with the republican government. Padre Fischer had at length been set free.

Distinguished Arrivals from Mexico.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The following gentlemen have come as passengers by the steamer France from Vera Cruz.—

General Zuloaga, who was permitted to leave Mexico to go into exile. He will probably remain here. Messrs. Crawley and Roebuck, of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway Company, who are *en route* to England.

The British Legation to Leave December 30—The British Bank to Continue Business.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—By the steamer France we have news from the capital of Mexico, telegraphed to Vera Cruz on the 13th instant. The British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Middleton, with the Consuls and archives of the Legation, will sail for England on the 30th instant. The English bank at the capital, known as the Bank of London, Mexico, and South America, would still continue its business. The doings in Congress were as yet unimportant.

Capture and Death of General Quiroga, the Imperial Cavalry Officer—Order in Tepic—Navigation of Rio Tampico.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—There were rumors at the capital that General Quiroga had been murdered on the frontier at Canelo by his pursuers. For some time the national authorities had kept a body of scouts hunting him, but owing to his knowledge of the mountains of the interior, he and managed to elude capture.

Tranquillity had been restored to the District of Tepic, and General Lozada had submitted to the order of things established by the supreme Government, proclaiming his good wishes towards the head of the nation. The Vera Cruz Railroad Company have been pardoned for the arrangements which they made and carried out in favor of the French intervention, during its rule in Mexico. The Bishop of Oaxaca had died. The Cabinet is to consist in future of six Ministers—that of Gobernacion being re-established.

A company had applied for a concession allowing them to render the river navigable from Huasteca to Tampico. They ask the privilege of a twenty years' grant in favor of their enterprise, on condition of ceding to Government one-third of the net annual profits, and of exemption for their steamers from local imposts. Consul Saulnier has returned from the United States by the steamer Eagle, and leaves next Sunday for Vera Cruz.

ST. THOMAS.

The Earthquake Shocks Still Felt—Activity of the Divers.

We received here to-day the proclamation of the King of Denmark in relation to the sale of St. Thomas. Governor L. Rothe, Chamberlain of the Danish King, has postponed his return to Europe, and will not return by the steamer La Plata.

The shocks of earthquake still continued at St. Thomas, though not violent.

Mr. Perry, Director of the Activissino Diving Company, had arrived with three hundred laborers to work on the wrecks.

Mr. Orrin's company find it impossible to perform with any profit, and will quit St. Thomas for Curacoa or Venezuela; but will return in January to give performances during the celebration of the American occupation.

The Steamer Corsica Sent to St. Thomas—Illness of an American Agent.

The royal mail steamer Corsica, Le Messurier, sailed to-day for St. Thomas, to take the place of the lost steamer Columbian. Mr. Larientre, Special Commissioner from Washington, had been sick in St. Thomas at the departure of the mail, but was recovering.

The Frightful Accident on the Ville de Paris.

ONE MAN KILLED AND FIVE OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An accident of the most serious nature occurred last evening on board the steamer Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, while in the North River, lying opposite Pier No. 50. The Ville de Paris is one of the General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, sailing from this port and Havre and Brest.

The steamer arrived at this port last evening, and at about 8 o'clock, while a number of the crew and firemen were engaged at the capstan hawling on a hawser, warping the steamer into the dock at Pier 50, so great was the strain that the hawser parted with a loud report, and the ends of the rope flying among the crew knocked one man overboard and injured a number of others. The following are the names of the injured:—

Pierre de Vache, fireman, fracture of pelvis and both thighs.

Francois Lecisne, fireman, both legs fractured.

Francois Quinnent, seaman, compound fracture of left leg.

Maturo Millet, seaman, fracture of right leg.

Celion Toute, fireman, fracture of right thigh.

Theodore Amand, seaman, severe contusions over the left eye and on left leg and shoulder.

All the above were taken to the New York Hospital by the police and properly cared for. De Vache died at an early hour yesterday morning from the injuries received, and several of the others are in a critical condition. A man was knocked overboard by the hawser and was rescued from drowning by his comrades, with great difficulty. Five other seamen, who were slightly injured, remained on board the steamer attended by the surgeon on board.

Several of those at the hospital are considered by the surgeons in attendance in a very precarious condition. The inquest in the case of Vache, the deceased, will be held at the hospital this morning by Coroner Schirmer.

The accident is said to have been caused by the breaking of the rachet of the capstan.—*N. Y. World.*

A Supposed Horrible Crime in Columbia County, New York.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 18.—There is an intense excitement here over a reported horrible crime, said to have been committed by a man and woman for the purpose of securing an amount of money. A Mr. and Mrs. Brown, residing in the town of Canaan, Columbia county, recently took out a life insurance policy for $5000 in the Travellers' Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., on the life of their daughter, an interesting girl twelve years of age.

Last week the house in which they resided was burned down, and the daughter perished in the flames. Suspicion attached to the parents, who were arrested, but after an examination were discharged. Since then some officers of the Connecticut Insurance Company, entertaining suspicion that all was not right, had the body of the poor child disinterred and examination made, the result of which is said to have disclosed the fact that she had been struck on the head and the skull fractured prior to being burned.

All sorts of horrible rumors are afloat; among the rest that the deceased was not the daughter of the Browns, but a girl they had enticed away from Ohio.

An order for the arrest of the Browns, now in Connecticut, has been made, and the most intense excitement prevails. Their lives would scarcely be safe in this community should they be brought here.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED MAN AND WOMAN.

The Hartford papers give additional particulars of the burning at a child at Canaan, N. Y., and the presentation, by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, of a claim upon the Travellers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, for $5000, which amount was held on the life of the child in a general accident policy. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were exonerated by a jury of inquest, but the insurance company were not satisfied, and pursued their investigations further.

The remains were exhumed, and a post-mortem examination held, resulting in the discovery of certain marks on the back of the head and the neck. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were arrested in Western New York and taken to Hartford on Monday night. The *Times* says they are probably not married, and that there are circumstances which lead to the belief that the child was stolen from the depot in Dayton, Ohio, taken to Canaan, and then, at a convenient time, killed and thrust into a closet, in which a fire was kindled, with the intention of burning the house, and thus covering up the crime.

The man and the woman, the *Times* adds, formerly lived in Hartford, where they bore bad characters and were well known to the police. The maiden name of the woman was Josephine Fox; she was at one time the wife of a hotel keeper in East Hartland, but was divorced from him. It was ascertained that the life of the child was insured for $5000 at the agency of the Travellers' Insurance Company in Cleveland. The most acceptable theory as to the killing of the child was that she was poisoned instead of receiving blows on the head, though some evidence appeared in the *post-mortem* examination to show that violence was used about the neck, as if the girl was choked to hurry her death. When the remains were taken up the stomach was removed, and is now in the hands of a Yale Professor for analysis.

Mrs. Brown's story about the child is that she was her husband's daughter by a former wife, and that she has lived with her grandfather (Brown's father) in Canada East. That a couple of years ago, while the Browns were in Dayton, Ohio, the Canada friends all died, and the girl, ten years old, came on alone from Canada to Dayton, to take up her abode with her father and stepmother. Mrs. Brown says she met the child at the depot, found her in the sitting-room, and she said she wanted to see Mr. Brown. Mrs. Brown don't know the town in Canada from whence the child came. She says the girl proved to be well educated, spoke English and French, and that Brown was "very much attached to her." The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

An Ingenious Picture Theft.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The late theft of the Roman gem from the Museum at Shrewsbury recalls a robbery of pictures on a large scale, which took place some five-and-twenty years ago, and which served to show the difficulty which attends the sale of such ill-gotten goods. On the occasion in question some of the most valuable of the pictures in Lord Suffolk's house at Charlton, in Wiltshire, were found one morning to be missing. The frames were in their places, but the paintings were gone. The closest investigation failed to give any clue to the thief or thieves. Workmen had been at work in the house on the day before the robbery, and, of course, strong suspicion attached to them, but nothing could be brought home to any one of them, and in like manner nothing was discovered to incriminate any of the servants of the family. The pictures stolen were further so large in size that it seemed almost impossible that they could have been appropriated and carried off with the speed with which they had certainly disappeared. Then followed the question how the thieves could turn them into money without furnishing some history of their previous owners, which could not have been given without making the crime public.

"It was supposed, as the best guess that could be hit upon, that they had been carried abroad, either to America or to the continent, with a view to private sale to rich men who would not be too curious as to the truth of the story with which they would be accompanied. At last all hope of discovery was given up; when, several years afterwards, they were found in some obscure house in London, stowed away in secrecy as still unsalable. They had really been taken from their frames by one of the servants of Charlton House, and cleverly hidden in the house itself until some favorable opportunity occurred for carrying them off to London. The moral of the story was satisfactory to all owners of valuable works of art. It had been found impossible to dispose of them without revealing the theft, even with all the machinery for selling now at the command of clever scoundrels. There is also a further moral for the benefit of the possessors of art treasures which they should weigh well—the more generally they allow their possessions to be seen by connoisseurs the more numerous will be the body of detectives ready to identify them if they fall into the hands of the receivers of stolen goods."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Reading, 96¼; Canton Company, 49½; Erie, 74½; Cleveland and Toledo, 95½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅝; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 82; New York Central, 115½; Illinois Central, 133; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 132½. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 100⅞; Seven-thirties, 104⅞. Gold, 133⅝. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange, 110.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Cotton steady at 15⅞c. Flour dull and 5@10c. lower; 8500 barrels sold—State, $9·60@10·75; Ohio, $9·90@13; Western, $8·50@14·60; Southern, $10@14·50; California, $12·25@13·50. Wheat dull and 1@2c. lower. Corn dull at 1c. decline. Oats steady; Western at 84c. Barley dull. Pork dull; mess, $20·65. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

—Richard White died in Norwich last Friday, aged 102. He went to bed early, and smoked inveterately.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The President and General Grant—Fierce Tirade in Mr. Johnson's Organ—Another Attack upon Stanton and Sheridan, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The *Intelligencer* discharges a fifteen inch-shell this morning at Grant, in a four-column editorial, condemning Grant for endorsing Stanton in the private letter to the President protesting against Stanton's and Sheridan's removal, which has just been published. It says:—

"Endorsing has been the ruin of an endless number of good men. Its fatal effect to that end is as inexorable in political life as it is in private affairs; and should, therefore, General Grant secure a nomination for the Presidency from the Chicago conclave of black radicals, in the canvass which will succeed most important issues will arise from his endorsement of the ever infamous Stanton. The said issues will go to the merits of the case both as it respects Stanton's military capabilities and services and his atrocious political or civic career. We do not hesitate to say, in the outset, that tens upon tens of thousands of soldiers that served under General Grant and George B. McClellan upon the Peninsula, and in the gloriously victorious battles of Upper Maryland, will, in a military sense, repudiate General Grant's endorsement of the tyrannic, corrupt, and perfidious Stanton. Latterly, we have made some damaging exposures of Stanton's ineffable if not corrupt profligacy while Secretary of War, which could not have escaped the knowledge of General Grant, who has won not a little reputation by lopping off some of the gross abuses of the former. We might just here put the inquiry without fear of a negative answer:—Did not General Grant, upon assuming command on this side of the Alleghanies, ask that General McClellan should be put in the immediate command of the Army of the Potomac? Failing of success in this, did he not ask, without success, that he should be put in command of the fortifications of Washington? Did General Grant not ask in vain that General "Baldy" Smith should supersede General Butler in command of the army operating against Richmond, so considered?

"Can General Grant be justified in endorsing Stanton's military conduct at that date any more than what of political and military crime he had committed by wholesale previously?

"In no sense, then, can endorsement, though it shall be called a glossing over or whitewashing of Stanton by General Grant, be approved, justified, extenuated, palliated, or excused by the country. General Grant has done violent wrong to the conscientiousness and to the intelligence of the American people.

"There can scarcely be but one opinion as it respects General Grant's harsh expressions to the President touching his action in removing Stanton."

The *Intelligencer* also charges upon General Sheridan the responsibility for the New Orleans massacre, and extols Hancock to the skies for his administration of affairs in his district, where, it says, his acts have been mainly to remedy the wrongs done by Sheridan. This article was undoubtedly inspired by the President, who, since the impeachment spectre has been removed from his path, has become bold and aggressive, the evidence of which is his taunting, sarcastic message of yesterday to both Houses in relation to Hancock. This message has revived the fiercest passions of the opposition to Johnson, and if he keeps on the impeachment project will gain strength, and the radicals may even yet put the machinery in operation to depose him.

Personal.

George Francis Train, Susan B. Anthony, and several other strong-minded women, arrived this morning. Governor Newell, of New Jersey, also arrived this morning.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Recent Bond Robbery—Hotel Dinner to Merchants—Mrs. Pollard's Debut—The Weather, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—No information is yet obtained regarding the box containing between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars in bonds and other securities stolen from the Chesapeake Bank, where it had been deposited for safe keeping. The loss was discovered yesterday; but the theft was perpetrated some days ago, and the bonds have been negotiated with prominent bankers here, and the money obtained on them. The bank is not responsible. The funds belonged to a gentleman in Baltimore county.

The merchants of Baltimore partook of a grand dinner at the Eutaw House last night, complimentary to the proprietors. One young blood offered a toast to Robert E. Lee, but was severely rebuked.

Mrs. E. A. Pollard's *debut* at the Concordia Hall as "Julia de Mortimer," in *Richelieu*, at an amateur performance for the benefit of the poor, was a decided success. Her husband is recovering from the wounds received at the hands of young Wise.

President Johnson's puff of Hancock is looked upon as supremely ridiculous.

The weather is clear and cold.

FIRES AT TAMAQUA AND TIDIOUTE.

Loss Over $45,000.

TAMAQUA, Dec. 19.—The "Gem" Saloon, Schmitz's cigar store, and the adjoining buildings, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $3500. Insured in the York Insurance Company for $2500; the People's Insurance Company for $1000; and in the Enterprise for $200.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 19.—A fire occurred this morning at Tidioute, Pennsylvania, which destroyed the Cohill House, the Post Office, and other buildings. The loss will reach $40,000. Fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Weather at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—The changeable weather we experience here on the Point is beginning to puzzle even the oldest inhabitant. Yesterday it ranged among the twenties, and to-day we have it among the fifties; and the nice run of sleighing which was fondly anticipated has all disappeared.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 19—11·15 A. M.—Consols 92 9-16. U. S. Five-twenties, 71 1-16. Illinois Central, 90; Erie, 50.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 19—11·15 A. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 76 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—11·15.—Cotton quiet; sales of 8000 bales; quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Others unchanged.

New York Vessel Damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—11·15 A. M.—The ship Quebec, from Liverpool for New York, is at Bristol, badly damaged by collision.

The Pennsylvania Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 19—11·15 A. M.—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania.

Heavy Robbery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The theft of a box containing between $15,000 and $20,000 in bonds and other securities, from the Chesapeake Bank, where it had been placed for safe keeping, was discovered yesterday. The robbery is supposed to have been committed ten days or two weeks ago. In the meantime the sale of the bonds has been negotiated, and the money received for them through a respectable banking house of this city.

Explosion of a Steam Tug.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The boiler of the steam tug Unit, lying at the foot of Essex street, Jersey City, exploded at 8 o'clock this morning. One man was killed and three injured. The boat was sunk.

Fire at Penhorn City, New Jersey.

NEW YORK, December 19.—A large fire is now raging at Penhorn City, opposite New York, on the Jersey shore. Supposed to be the Petroleum Works located there.

DEBRA TABOR.

The Royal Residence and Camp Destroyed by Fire by King Theodorus of Abyssinia—Difficulties of the British Advance—How the African Ruler Appeared at Headquarters—List of His Captives in the Burned Camp.

The commander of the British expedition advancing towards the interior of Abyssinia has been informed from Massowah that King Theodorus, having heard of the hostile landing and march, has taken the decisive step of firing and burning Debra Tabor, the seat of a royal residence and camp, next after Gondar, the second imperial city, and the place where, according to our latest mail advices, he held the majority of the Christian captives in confinement. By this decisive step the African ruler gives indication that he may be found equal to the emergency, as were the Russians in Moscow after the conquest of Napoleon I.

Debra Tabor stood on the summit of a mountain from which the river Gota flows to the Nile. It contained a fortress of very considerable strength, and in this building the greater bulk of the treasures of the king was deposited. This is represented as of immense value, particularly since the defeat and plunder of his powerful enemy Oubia. It was a favorite place of residence with the Abyssinian monarch, and there he had fixed his military headquarters and camp. From this point he commanded Magdala, a place very difficult of access, at which he had organized another camp, and where he imprisoned the next greatest portion of his captives.

By burning Debra Tabor King Theodorus places the first great difficulty in the way of the English. This difficulty begins on the table land, which the English have now evidently reached, it being divided and cut in two by a great quantity of very deep ravines with water streams, so that there is hardship in communication from one portion of the land to the other. The King's camp being at Debra Tabor, and a number of the prisoners at Magdala, action will evidently be towards the south, and on the news of an army having invaded the country, the King would almost certainly change his residence and block himself up at Magdala with his prisoners, so as to induce the enemy to approach Magdala, and then make a retreat to Kuara, taking his prisoners with him. For him it would be very easy work; not so for the invading army, the road from Magdala to Debra Tabor being intersected by many deep and steep ravines.

Journeying in Abyssinia, laden camels take fifteen days from Zeila to Hurrar, and fifteen from Hurrar to Ankober, but messengers take about eight days for each of the distances. From Ankober to Magdala is six days. From Magdala to Debra Tabor five days. From Debra Tabor to Gondar, the chief seat of rule, three days.

A European traveller who had audience of the King, or Emperor, both at Debra Tabor and Magdala, describes him as seen in camp thus:—His look is lively and piercing; the distinct lines of the profile well express the firm will which has enthralled the freest and least docile people of the East. Rigorous towards others in matters of etiquette, the Negus has emancipated himself in matters of costume, and affects a negligence which, however, never becomes bad taste. A simple soldier's coat, a pair of trowsers, and a belt from which hang pistols, and an English sword, and over all a chama, or embroidered toga—this is his habitual costume. It has sometimes happened that Europeans presented to him have hesitated among the crowd of silk pourpoints (balakamis) which surround him, and committed mistakes which have much diverted him. This disdain of all luxury governs all his acts. The furniture of his tent is of the simplest, while his residences at Magdala and Debra Tabor are encumbered with silks and stuffs from France and India. In the field he wears the coarse black infantry buckler, while by his side trots the page charged with his state shield, covered with blue velvet, scattered with Imperial lilies. That which at first is the most striking in Theodore is a happy combination of suppleness and force, especially of force. Born proud, violent, and inclined to pleasure, he commands his passions in this sense—that they never make him overstep the limits he has marked out for himself."

The latest mail reports give the following list of names of the prisoners held by Theodorus at Debra Tabor, with their positions in life at the time of arrest:—H. Rosenthal, missionary; Mrs. Sterne, Mrs. Rosenthal, Mr. Flad, missionary; Mrs. Flad and three children, W. Steiger, missionary; T. Brandeis, missionary; K. Schiller, natural history collector; J. Essler, natural history collector. One Polish artisan, twelve German artisans (Theodore's artisans for making guns, etc.), lately, not imprisoned, but guarded. All these persons were made captive in the year 1864.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1867. }

—Mr. John Sherman's Finance bill, lately introduced into the Senate, comprises three sections, each providing for the new issue of a funded debt:—

"First. A 10-40 year bond, interest and principal payable in coin, bearing 6 ℔ cent. interest, of which one-sixth shall be deducted in lieu of taxation, one-half of this drawback to be distributed among the States in compensation for the non-taxation of bonds; amount authorized to be sufficient to cover all outstanding obligations.

"Second. A 20-40 year 4½ ℔ cent. sterling bond, principal and interest payable in specie at London or Frankfort; limit of issue, $500,000,000.

"Third. A 6 ℔ cent. currency bond, exchangeable on demand for greenbacks, designed for the regulation of the currency; limit of issue, $400,000,000."

The main feature of the proposed loan, viz.:—to call in all the various denominations of United States bonds, and issue in their place a loan which will correspond to the English consols—was introduced by Mr. Sherman over eighteen months ago. The advantages of the proposed change are obvious. It will make all our bonds negotiable in a foreign market, and not, as now, limit the demand to a particular issue of the Five-twenties. It will reduce the rate of taxation, and postpone all attempts at the immediate payment of the debt. We think the retention of one per cent. is a good idea, and will do away with the dissatisfaction now felt at the exemption of all Government bonds from State or local taxation. The bill will receive the early attention of the Senate. We hope that, as soon as the holidays are over, Congress will get to work in real earnest on the question of taxation and finance.

—Mr. William H. Kemble, State Treasurer, announces that the loans of the Commonwealth due July 1, 1868, will be redeemed, with interest to date, on presentation at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank in this city. This is the first fruits of the excellent financial policy of our State Treasurer. When he assumed the duties of the office, Pennsylvania was guilty of virtual repudiation. Her bonds were over-due, and all her finances were in a condition disgraceful to a great State. Under his prudent and excellent management order has come out of chaos. A new loan has been negotiated—the old bonds are either paid, or will be when due. The honor of our State is redeemed, and our credit re-established. For this Mr. Kemble deserves much thanks, which we most cheerfully accord him.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. 100¾ was bid for 10-40s; 108⅜ for '62 5-20s; 105 for '64 5-20s; 105¾ for '65 5-20s; 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s; 104⅜ for June and July 7·30s; and 111⅜ for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 98⅞@99, and old do. at 95, interest off.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 49⅞@50, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 28@28¼, no change; Little Schuylkill at 26½, no change; and Reading at 48, no change. 126½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42½ for Northern Central; and 23 for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19, no change; 74 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; 29½ for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 53½ was bid for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70½ for City; and 62 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 22½@23, a slight advance; Delaware Division at 48½, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Navigation at 30½@30⅝, an advance of ⅛. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅞; 11 A. M., 133¾; 12 M., 133⅞; 1 P. M., 133⅞.

—A Detroit paper says of the finances of Michigan:—

"The forthcoming report of the State Treasurer will show the following figures:—

Cash balance Nov. 30, 1866	$579,007·32
Receipts of the fiscal year	1,677,390·32
Total	$2,276,397·64
Total payments of the year	1,694,284·68
Cash balance Nov. 30, 1867	$57,211·96

"Additional cash receipts will be small before the 1st of February, 1868. The demands against the Treasury up to that date will reach $400,000, which will be for the payment of interest and principal on the State debt, appropriations, and expenses of government. The amount of the State debt which matures on the 1st of next January is $250,000. Of this, the payment of $58,000 has already been met by the State Treasurer, thereby saving to the State a surplus of interest to the amount of $2651·31. Bonds to the amount of $19,000 must also be paid from the sinking fund, making a total of State debt of $211,000 to be paid in January.

"The amount of interest received by the State Treasurer from funds deposited with National Banks of the State for the past year was $22,760·75. These banks have paid four per cent. interest on the daily cash balances due the State. The bonded debt of the State has been diminished the past year in the sum of $78,678·55, leaving the total bonded debt $3,901,242·70.

"All the National Banks of the State but five have made the first semi-annual April payment of taxes, and are daily making the second payment, which fell due October 1.

"The interest bearing debt of the State, after the 1st of January, will be $3,610,500, and the non-interest bearing debt at the present time is $79,742·70. The cash balance of the present fiscal year is in excess of that of 1866 by $3106·64.

"As no more of the State debt matures until 1873, there will be a large annual surplus from the trust fund to be applied to its diminution by paying up the bonds. The receipts in February from railroads and insurance companies, with the tax to come in during March, April, May, and June, will probably make the balance of November 30, 1868, larger than that of the present year. It is worthy of note that the State deposits now draw four per cent., the matter being discretionary with the State Treasurer. The amount received from this source is larger than any year since 1855. There is no doubt that from this time forward there will be a steady annual reduction of the State debt."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is easy on call at 6 per cent., and commercial bills sell with more freedom. The rates are 7@9 for best, and 10@12 for second class.

"Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109½@109¾ for commercial; 110@110¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110¼@110½; Paris, at 60 days, 515@511¼; do. at short sight, 515@510. Antwerp, 515@513¾. Swiss, 515@513¾. Hamburg, 36@36¼. Amsterdam, 41@41¼. Frankfort, 41@41¼. Bremen, 79¼@79½. Prussian thalers, 72@72¼.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The volume of speculative business in the gold market continues large, and the bear element preponderates among the brokers and other professional speculators. The extreme range to-day was from 133¼ to 134¼, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the board and afterwards at 133⅝. The 'short' interest outstanding is so heavy that the borrowing demand for coin is very active, and notwithstanding the large floating supply loans were made at 2@3 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per cent. per diem in favor of the lender, as well as 'flat,' and at four per cent. per annum for carrying. The steamer Hecla, sailing to-day, took out $222,333 in specie, and the Minnesota $168,500, in addition to about a quarter of a million shipped by the Boston steamer. The curious finance bill reported from the Committee on Finance in the Senate yesterday was without material effect upon the premium, and there is no probability of its passage. It embodies the plan of a new loan advocated by Mr. McCulloch in his last report, the bonds to bear six per cent. interest in gold on their face, and to be exempt from all national and local taxation; but in consideration of such exemption the Treasurer of the United States is to reserve one-sixth of the interest accruing on them, which sum is to form a special fund, one-half of which is to be distributed among the States in proportion to their population, and the remaining half to be devoted to the payment of the national debt. The bonds will therefore really bear only five per cent. interest to the holders, and they are to be issued only in exchange for other securities. The inducement to convert five-twenties into them is to be found in a pledge that the principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. The stock is to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States. The bill further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in coin, in Frankfort and London, to the amount of five hundred millions, and bearing four and a half per cent. per annum. This bill is to be objected to on several grounds. In the first place, the scheme of deducting one per cent. from the interest, to distribute half the amount among the States, is inequitable and impolitic. The bonds should carry on their face no higher rate than is actually paid to the holders, and there is no sufficient reason why the general Government should pay anything to the States in the manner proposed. In the second place, it is contrary to the interest of this Government to establish a branch of the Treasury, or a fiscal agency, in any part of Europe for the issue and redemption of securities, and the payment of the interest thereon in foreign coin."

—The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending December 17, and since the beginning of the year:—

	1865.	1866	1867.
For the week	$4,810,189	$4,095,672	$3,249,109
Previously reported	166,423,887	178,485,348	179,678,834
Since Jan. 1	$171,234,076	$182,581,010	$182,927,943

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.			
$1000 5-20s '65.Jy.rg	104	100 sh Phil & E	28
$2000 do'65Jy.cp.c	108	100 do.........b30	28⅜
$4000 Pa 6s, 3 series	106½	100 do.........b30	28⅜
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100½	100 do.........b30	28⅜
$100 City 6s, Old,c&p.	95	20 sh Lit Sch R	26½
$2000 C & Am mt 6s,'89.	92¾	100 sh Leh N stk	30½
$1000 do	92¾	100 do....s30wn	30¾
2 sh Penna R	49⅞	8 do	30¾
600 do.........ls.	50	100 do.........b60	30⅞
200 do....b5wn	50	100 do.........b60	30½
20 sh Del Division	48½	6 sh Leh V R sc	29
14 sh Sch N Pf	23	100 sh Butler Coal	7⅝
20 do	22¾	100 sh 13th & 15th	19
25 sh Ches & Del Cl	36		
BETWEEN BOARDS.			
60 sh Penna R	50	200 sh Leh N stk.b30.ls	30½
40 do.........b5	50	5 sh Acad of Music	69
10 do	49⅞	100 sh Read R......s30	48
10 do	50	100 do...b5&int	48
100 do	50	100 do.........s15	48
SECOND BOARD.			
$4000 U S 7-30s	104½	100 sh Read R......b30	48
$10000 5-20s '67.cp	108⅛	100 do.........b30	48
$300 do.'65.Jy.cp.	108⅛	100 do...s5&int	47·94
2 sh C & Am...s5wn.	127	38 do	48⅛
10 sh Penna R.....s5.	50½		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅜@111⅞; old 5-20s, 108⅛@108⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅞@105⅛; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, 107⅞@108⅛; 10-40s, 100¾@101; 7·30s, June, 104⅞@105; do., July, 104⅞@105. Gold, 133⅝@133⅞.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133⅝@133⅞; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111½@111⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do. July, 1865, 107⅞@108¼; do. July, 1867, 107⅞@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅝@101; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅝@104⅞; 3d series, 104⅝@104⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅝@111⅞; do. 1862, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1864, 104⅞@105⅛; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅝@100⅞; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅝@104⅞; do., July, 104⅝@104⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116½@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115⅝@115⅞; do., October, 1865, 115⅝@115⅞. Gold, 133⅝@133⅞. Silver, 128@129½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.—The Flour Market is still very dull, but, as we noticed yesterday, there is no disposition on the part of holders to accept lower prices. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $9·75@10·75 for Northwestern extra family; $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $8·50@8·75 ℔ barrel. Brandywine Corn Meal has advanced to $6·87½; 250 barrels sold on secret terms.

The demand for prime Wheat is fair, but common grades are neglected. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·45@2·55. Rye is held firmly at $1·75 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of old yellow at $1·42; new do. at $1·10@1·20; and new Western mixed at $1·25@1·33. Oats are less active. Sales of 3000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 68@78c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at $7@7·75 ℔ 64 lbs. 150 bushels Timothy sold at $2·50. Flaxseed sells at $2·45.

Whisky—We quote common, in bond, at 27@28c. ℔ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........24 | 11 A. M..........27 | 2 P. M..........29

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Mate, Merrill, Richmond, Va., Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelley, Fall River, Rommell & Hunter.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, 6 days from Charleston, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Brig Daisy, Phillips, 85 days from Liverpool, with salt to John R. Penrose. Oct 8, lat 49 51 N., long. 33 25 W, during a heavy sea carried away main masthead, sprung foremast, lost and split sails, shipped a heavy sea, which filled the forward house, broke the stove, and swept everything moveable on deck overboard. Oct. 20, lat. 45 07, long. 36 51, Hern Berboom, seaman, a native of Holland, fell overboard and was drowned. Dec. 10, lat. 28 50, long. 73 58, Peter Tonson, of Holstein, seaman, fell from the foretopsail yard overboard and was drowned. Every effort was made to rescue them but without success. The remainder of the crew are badly frost bitten and almost exhausted.

City Ice Boat, Schellenger, from New Castle, arrived last night, having towed thereto brig Æolus and schr Pickwick. The Ice Boat opened the channel in the Schuylkill from Point Breeze to Gibson's Point. This morning she left again from Washington street wharf, taking in tow barque Horatio Sprague, for San Francisco.

BELOW.

Barque Irma, Cummings, from Caibarien.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 17—6 P. M.—The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Barques Philena, from Havana for New York; Myrtle, from Philadelphia for Bremen; ten of the crew of the latter (colored) took one of the boats last night, landed on the beach, and ran away; the captain will return to the city for a new crew. Also in the harbor, schrs E. N. Perry, from Philadelphia for Salem; J. Slusman, do. for Boston; and pilot boat H. Cope, which was at sea in the late NE. gale, returned this morning without damage.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 17th instant.

Schr E. M. Fox, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 14th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Arrived, steamship Mount Vernon, Dorr, from Vera Cruz.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, from New Orleans.

Ship Huntress, Attridge, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 17.—A lighter, owned and run by two brothers named Smith, was run ashore at Burton's Point, above Norfolk, and sunk. One of the men was found on the top of the wood with which she was loaded, dead, while the other is supposed to have been drowned in attempting to get ashore. They were both colored men.

The pilot boat Coquette reports the following vessels passed out the Capes to-day:—Ship Thomas Freeman, from Baltimore for Mobile; schooner Lizzie Webster, from Baltimore for Trinidad. Passed in the Capes:—Barque Serene, Captain Oliver, forty-three days from Rio, with coffee, for Baltimore.

The brig Eliza Henrietta arrived in the Roads, twenty-six days from Havana, in ballast for orders. She experienced heavy weather during the entire passage.

A schooner, supposed to be the Peerless, passed up for Baltimore to-day.

Sailed, steamers Mount Vernon and Georgia, which put into Norfolk for coal.

Weather pleasant; wind southwest.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Revenue, Currency, and the Debt—What Congress Should Do and Not Do.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The several Committees of both Houses of Congress on Ways and Means, Finance, Currency and Banking, the Revenue, and cognate subjects relating to our national finances, are busily at work, with a view to regulate the present disordered and oppressive state of things. They have a great deal to perform to accomplish this, but it is, in a great measure, labor of a negative character, to undo and straighten out the crude, entangled and complicated works done heretofore by Congress and an incompetent Secretary of the Treasury.

First, the revenue system, or rather want of system, should be thoroughly overhauled and organized. At present it is in great disorder, very oppressive, ruinously expensive, and full of corruption. It is hardly possible to find in the history of nations any revenue system so demoralizing, both to the people and Government. In time of peace, and nearly three years after the war closed, we raise a revenue of over six hundred millions of dollars—that is, reckoning the gold receipts from customs in lawful money as well as the internal revenue. No people in the world are so heavily taxed. Yet seven years ago sixty to seventy millions a year were sufficient to carry on the Government, and even that amount was considered extravagant. In seven years we have increased the revenue and burdens of the people nine fold. We should have thought this incredible seven years ago, and it is frightful to contemplate now. It is a war revenue nearly three years after peace was established—a revenue such as the richest and greatest empires would hardly venture to raise in time of war. Every one knows this stupendous amount is not necessary, even with the hundred and thirty to forty millions a year required to pay the interest on the debt. With economy in legislation and in the management of the Treasury Department, half the present revenue should be ample. If we calculate the decrease of expenditure in collecting a revenue diminished by half under efficient management, the taxes would be reduced in a greater proportion. Nearly two-thirds of our present burden probably might be taken off with safety. But this is not all. The Government loses or is cheated out of something like a hundred and fifty millions a year by whisky and other frauds, as the evidence has shown. Never was known before such a loose, extravagant, and complicated revenue system. One of the first things Congress should do is to reduce taxation, to raise an income from fewer articles and sources, and that chiefly from luxuries, and to simplify the whole machinery of collection and management of this department.

Then the entire debt should be consolidated and bear five per cent. interest. We have now a number and variety of forms of indebtedness, making great confusion and creating all sorts of stock gambling in and out of the Treasury Department. Secretary McCulloch's policy has been as much the delight of gold and stock gamblers as disastrous to the country. The various forms of debt might be converted into one of five per cent. consols. This conversion to uniformity, with reduced interest, might be made without loss if the debt were payable at a long period. Still, that would not prevent the Government from establishing a sinking fund, or of buying up the debt from year to year with funds provided for that purpose. Indeed, the debt might be made payable fifty years hence, and yet all of it extinguished before maturity. Let us, then, have a uniform consolidated debt at a lower interest, and at the same time a sinking fund for its liquidation within as short a time as may be practicable. But the first step should be to pay off at once five hundred millions or so of the interest-bearing bonds by an issue of legal-tenders in place of the national bank notes, and by the surplus money in the Treasury. The interest-bearing debt might be reduced to fifteen or sixteen hundred millions within a year, and this at five per cent. would require only seventy-five to eighty millions a year to be raised for paying the interest on the whole debt.

With regard to the currency, nothing should be done except to make it uniform through withdrawing the national bank circulation and issuing greenbacks in place of that. There should be no further contraction. The country has settled down to the present amount of circulation, and all values and transactions in business are based upon it. To contract would be most disastrous, as we have experienced lately, and would dry up the source of industry and the revenue of the Government. The increasing population and active industry of the country will absorb all the currency, so that it will become, year after year, less abundant and more stringent relatively. In this way we shall grow up gradually to specie payments without any serious revulsion. These are the highly important subjects Congress should attend to during the present session and before the excitement of the Presidential election commences. They can not be postponed without serious injury. Simple, plain measures, such as common sense will dictate, are all that is necessary to place the national finances on a safe and stable foundation.

General Grant and the Presidency.

From the N. Y. Times.

We are not surprised to find that the recent letter attributing to General Grant the declaration that he desired not to be the candidate of any party—but of the people—for the Presidency, was totally without authority. General Dent, to whom the letter was ascribed, repudiates it as a forgery. General Grant has said nothing of the kind—nothing of any kind, so far as we are aware, in regard to being a candidate.

No man can be elected President without first being nominated by some party. Presidential elections are managed by a vast and complicated machinery—and that machinery is in the hands of political parties. The people belong to one party or the other. They are either Republicans or Democrats; that is to say, in the main, and with more or less qualification, they approve and support the policy of one party or the other. Just now the party bonds hang very loosely on a very large minority in each party. They can be shaken off from either by blunders in policy or in the nomination of candidates; but it is only under the rarest circumstances that both parties could be so broken up as to give a third nominee a chance of success against both candidates. We doubt whether such circumstances now exist.

We do not believe that the actual sentiment of a majority of the people is accurately represented by either of the existing parties; a very large element in each party is discontented with its position and action. If reconstruction on the basis of universal negro suffrage, to be forced upon the Southern States by military power, is to be the platform of the Republican party, a very large minority of that party, to say the least, will be alienated from it in sentiment, if not in action—a minority large enough and powerful enough to prevent its success, in spite of the alliance sought and confidently expected with the negro vote in the South. If the party adopts a platform less extreme, which shall leave to the people of the South, blacks and whites, who may be qualified to vote, a large control over their own affairs, the chance of success is decidedly with the Republican candidate.

But the feeling pervades the public mind that the object to be sought in the coming election is, not so much to establish any abstract principle, nor even to settle upon any definite, precise, and inflexible line of public policy—as to restore the Union upon some just, wise, and practicable basis—resting, not upon party interests or sectional resentments or distrusts, but upon a general conviction of justice and a patriotic desire to promote the union, peace, good government, and permanent prosperity of the whole country. We believe that this feeling is much stronger than either the demand for universal negro suffrage or for the exclusion of negroes altogether from the right to vote; and that the party which embodies it most thoroughly in its platform and selects a candidate accepted by the people as most certain, from his opinions, attitude, and past action, to carry it out, will be most likely to carry the election.

The Republican party has all the advantage of position in this matter. It has, from its action during the war, the public confidence to a far greater degree than its opponent. Its history shows it to be less reactionary, and more solicitous for political and social progress, and entertaining a deeper sense of the crime of rebellion than the Democratic party. But all these advantages may be thrown away by extreme demands which at once shock the public sense of justice and put in still further peril the peace, harmony, and welfare of the Union.

If General Grant is nominated by the Republican party on a moderate and just Union platform, his election is a certainty. If the extreme Republicans should do what they threaten, force the party upon extreme ground and nominate a representative candidate, or if they should nominate such a candidate by themselves in advance, it is by no means impossible that the Conservative element in both parties may appeal to General Grant to save the country from the perilous results which their success in such a canvass would involve. And in that event, his election would be quite as certain as in the case first supposed. But nothing is less unlikely than the formation of a third party in advance of some such indication of its necessity.

The Italian Conflict.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The New York *Times*, discussing the failure of Napoleon's proposed Conference, says:—

"Although we have thought that the meeting of the Conference might bring about an advantage for Italy, it seems as though the Roman question could not possibly be solved by such a method. The Pope *will not* give up Rome until it is torn from him by force. And Victor Emanuel *will not* give up his designs upon Rome, unless he is restrained by force. Neither of them will compromise, nor recede, nor back down on the single point in dispute between them—which is Rome. And it is hard to see how either of them *can* back down. If Rome is a necessity to Italy, it is no less a necessity to the Pope, and if the Pope would be destroyed by losing Rome, Italy must be destroyed by failing to obtain it. Two starving dogs never fought for a bone under the inspiration of a higher law of existence than Pope and King struggle for the possession of Rome."

Comments by the Tribune.

If the above be a true statement of the case, then it follows that the Papacy had no substantive existence down to the time when a *quasi* political sovereignty was accorded by the Emperor to the Pope, about the year 793. We judge that no intelligent Roman Catholic will accept this conclusion, nor affirm premises which involve it.

But we strenuously deny that there is any necessary incompatibility between the possession of Rome by Italy and the proper independence of the Pope as the head of a great Christian Church. We deny that the Papacy has gained in power or prestige by the political sway accorded to its chief. Even were the Pope made King of Italy, instead of an insignificant fraction thereof, the Papacy would not be benefited thereby; and, were Rome as fully possessed and ruled by Victor Emanuel as Florence or Turin is, the Papacy would gain thereby in dignity and in power.

It lost no particle of either during the seventy years in which the Popes resided at Avignon, nor when Pius VII was held a prisoner of state in France by Napoleon I. And were the Pope driven from Rome to-morrow, and never again allowed to set foot in that city, the Papacy would rather gain than lose thereby. For its power and influence, outside of the narrow limits of a little State, is purely spiritual, and gains nothing whatever from its political sovereignty. In fact, it was strongest, under Hildebrand, when its political dominion was temporarily subverted. And now, were the Pope simply Bishop of Rome, with no more political power than the Archbishop of Milan or of Orleans, his spiritual sway would be nowise impaired or restricted.

—We make no pretense of sympathizing with or supporting the spiritual any more than the temporal assumptions of the Papacy. Let each rest on its merits, and let those uphold either or both who shall see fit. We only insist that this assumption of an inevitable and perpetual conflict between Italy and the Papacy—that political sovereignty over Rome "is a necessity to the Pope"—is at war with reason and with history, and ought no longer to be countenanced. It is involving the Papacy in an enormous and ever-increasing debt to maintain a shadow of authority which is wholly illusory. Rome, refusing to be Italian, becomes thereby not independent, but simply French. And the longer this folly is persisted in the worse for the Papacy, which is educating at least twenty millions of born Catholics to loath it as the implacable foe of Italy and of human rights.

The Grant Originals.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have steadily insisted that should General Grant be nominated and supported for President by the Republicans, many of those who claim to have discovered and preëmpted him as a candidate will be found working either openly or insidiously for his defeat. The *Herald* we have expected to find among his open, the *Commercial* among his insidious opponents. Still, we were rather surprised to find the *Herald* unmasking and opening its batteries upon him before the close of 1867. Yet the leading article in its last issue, after a prelude of rigmarole, demonstrates against him as follows:—

"Under these circumstances, we predict the culmination in November next of the political revolution of which we have already felt the first shock. From all the symptoms that surround us, it is easy to foresee that the violence and folly of Congress, in forcing upon the country a policy entirely foreign to our institutions, and in conflict with all our ideas of freedom, justice, and generosity, will unite the people upon the Democratic and conservative nominee for the next Presidency, and that he will be elected by a large majority. The radicals may hope to save themselves by calling to their aid the great name of General Grant; but if that distinguished military leader should accept a nomination upon the African supremacy platform of the present Congress, he will be defeated at the polls as easily as Chase or any other candidate would be. The principles that agitate the country at the present time are stronger than men, and no personal popularity can for an instant blind the eyes of the people to the importance of the issue. The reconstruction policy to which the radical party promises to adhere is an atrocious outrage upon civilized society. It degrades the white race, and, by giving political power into the uncontrolled possession of hundreds of thousands of ignorant and debased negroes, breaks down all the safeguards of society, obliterates the progress of half a century, reduces ten States of the Union to a condition of African barbarism, and demoralizes the National Government. It is against this policy that the people will record their votes, and it is to save the country from these evils that they will defeat the radical Presidential candidate next fall, whoever he may be.

"We do not belive that General Grant will consent to represent such a party or such a policy in the important canvass of next year. He is shrewd and sagacious, and, as he begins to comprehend the coming revolution, he is indicating, through his nearest friends, his unwillingness to stand upon such a platform as the radicals are preparing for him. In this he is right. The election of 1868 will be but a repetition of that of 1852, although on a broader and grander scale. Scott, a popular and renowned soldier, was defeated by the almost solid vote of the Union—four States only casting their electoral vote for him, although his opponent was a New Hampshire nonentity, unfit for the position, without any political reputation in his own State, and unknown to the rest of the country. The overthrow of the radical negro supremacy candidate next year will be as complete as that of the Whig nominee in 1852. It is to be hoped that General Grant may be spared the pain of such a defeat, and that the conservatives and Democrats may put before the country a more desirable man than poor Pierce. In proportion as their success is assured, they owe it to the nation to present none but a patriot and statesman for the suffrages of the people."

—All this is exactly as we foresaw, and as we have repeatedly warned our readers. The guerillas, who are seeking popularity and consequence under pretense of General Grant, care no more for him than for patriotism or principle. They wished to defeat the Republicans in our recent elections; so they shouted themselves hoarse for Grant, and then whispered in the ears of their dupes, "Beat the Republicans badly this fall, and they will have to nominate and support the General for President in 1868." Having thus achieved their end, they are now ready to throw off for Hancock, or for any one else with whom they may hope to beat the Republicans next year.

General Grant is nowise responsible for the conduct of these guerillas, and should not be prejudiced by it. The country will judge him by his own acts and utterances, and not by those of others. And the man who will be chosen President next fall, whoever he may be, will be chosen standing openly and proudly on a platform of impartial liberty and equal rights for all citizens.

Stanton—The President—The Republicans.

From the N. Y. World.

The telling message of President Johnson on Stanton's case—the most scathing of his many able messages, and needing only a more weighty occasion and subject to make it a state paper of the first order of merit—should have an effect on poor Stanton like the search behind the screen in the apartment of "Joseph Surface," in the *School for Scandal*. If the man's nature has any lingering remnant of the sensibilities of a gentleman, he will hide his face in confusion and wish to slink away from human observation. Despite the sober and seasoned gravity of its manner, the message is as good as a comedy. Its effect on Stanton and his zealous Republican laudators must be like that produced on "Falstaff" by the exposure of his prodigious heroism against the men in buckram.

It is conceivable enough that a man may differ vehemently with the President, even on points where the President is strong and right, without having any cause to blush for his personal probity or his sense of character. A man's honest prejudices, be they ever so violent, do not dishonor and degrade him. But when a man passes himself off for a martyr, and is presently unmasked as a hypocrite, he is beyond the pale of charity. If Mr. Seward should turn upon the President, and raise a quarrel on the ground that Mr. Johnsen had consented to squander the public revenue in the Russian purchase, or if Mr. McCulloch should try to fasten on him a quarrel because he favors a contraction of the currency, or Mr. Stanbery because he vetoed the Reconstruction bill, every honest man would declare without hesitation that these members of the Cabinet were disgraced. But if these scarcely supposable hypotheses were facts, they would fade away before such infamy as Stanton's. This perfidious miscreant had the indescribable impudence to tell the President that he was unfit to be trusted with the appointment of an *ad interim* Secretary of War, when he himself had been not merely an approver, but the *author*, of the policy for which the President was condemned! The reconstruction policy of Mr. Johnson, which is "the head and front of his offending," was devised and put in writing by Stanton himself, before Mr. Johnson became President. It had the previous approval of President Lincoln, and was accepted by Mr. Johnson when he came into office. These facts and documentary evidence to prove them are given by Mr. Johnson in the Message, and the well-driven nail is clinched by the sworn testimony of Stanton himself. The North Carolina proclamation, in which President Johnson's reconstruction policy was first announced, was a concoction of Stanton's brain, and in all its essential features, the production of his pen!

The brazen knave and hypocrite outdid even himself in publicly contesting the President's authority to suspend him. He rested his remonstrance on the "Constitution" and the "laws," but was prudently tender of going into particulars. The word "Constitution" in such a connection should have burnt his pen like vitriol, and reddened the very paper with shame. He, as having been a former Attorney-General, was consulted by the President respecting the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office bill, and held it to be in plain conflict with the Constitution. He supplied orally all the best points in the veto of that bill, and would have written the veto message had it not been for a transient physical infirmity. And yet he had the amazing effrontery to plead the Constitution against the act of the President. A man capable of this is capable of any meanness, and he probably was in collusion with Congress at the very time he was supplying the President with arguments against their action. The bill was probably amended so as to include Cabinet officers at his instigation, and his arguments against its constitutionality were a device for warding off suspicion. This snake in the grass was the only member of the Cabinet for whom the Republicans had any tenderness, or whom they had any motive to keep in office.

The skulking baseness, the personal and official treachery of this perfidious caitiff in connection with the New Orleans riot, would alone be sufficient to blast his reputation as a man of honor. In the very crisis of the danger, before the riot occurred, a despatch came to Washington from General Baird asking instructions. This despatch was concealed by Stanton, and kept from the knowledge of the President for many days after the riot. Had the President received it in time, the riot would have been prevented. That scene of bloody violence was precisely what the Republicans needed to enable them to carry the elections against the President. It spread a sentiment of horror and vengeance through the North which gave the Republicans the elections. It thereby emboldened Congress to adopt all the violent measures which, as the public mind sobers, are producing so mighty a reaction. As a point of official duty, quite apart from its noxious consequences, there could be no excuse for withholding that despatch from the President. But when the mischief was done, and the country blazing from end to end with wild indignation against Mr. Johnson, then it was that this wretch, Stanton, steeped his soul in the most villanous perfidy. By giving publicity to the facts, this undutiful Secretary—this spotted and skulking adder—could have turned back the tide of slanderous obloquy which was surging over his official chief. It is no more than any honorable man would have done, even if he had no party affiliation or personal relations with the President. But Stanton lay like a coiled reptile among the papers of the War Department, stealthily watching the swelling caused by his fangs. The serpent, having bitten in secret, slunk into his den. He had poisoned the public mind against Mr. Johnson, and if he also supplied the antidote he would cancel his merit with the President's enemies, and lessen their chances of triumph.

Justice marches with a slow step, but sooner or later she overtakes all who merit her scourge. The reputation of Stanton is smitten with a loathsome leprosy from which no healing waters can cleanse it. The Republicans so hotly espoused his quarrel; they were so much indebted to his treachery; his snaky folds are so wound into and interlaced with their favorite measures, that they cannot instantly fling him off; but no honest Republican can fail to regard him as a disgraced man. He is a slimy load for the party to carry, and yet they will perhaps feel that in the very first contest that has arisen under the Tenure-of-Office bill, they cannot bear the humiliation of succumbing to the President. It is not merely the personal character of Stanton that is in question; their Tenure-of-Office bill is in question; their Reconstruction scheme is in question; the merits of their quarrel with the President are involved; the party capital they made of the New Orleans riot returns to plague them. They may, therefore, caress the loathed reptile for a while, lest by too suddenly pulling him away the limbs of their own favorite children should be torn off in his tightened coils. He may perhaps give another hiss, before he glides away fangless into befriending obscurity.

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS, AND
ENGRAVINGS
MANTEL AND PIER
LOOKING GLASSES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Announce a fresh importation o
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
COATING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 21th]

PATENT ELASTIC
VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

To know their merits they must be worn.

Retail Price, $1 00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers.

E. A. HILL Proprietor, Boston, Mass. Henry Elliott, No. 10 Warren street, N. Y.; F. & J. M. Jones, No 409 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents. 12 9 1m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2221] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
In the Land is now Possessed by
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.
ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF
AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth]

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE.

A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our
HOLIDAY SALES.
NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.

BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 5 1]4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth]rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,
WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS.
NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cents.
NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 60 cents.
CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS.
PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
2 10 12t No. 118 South SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of THE PORT RICHMOND POTTERY COMPANY.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE SARGEANT, assignee of the Port Richmond Pottery Company, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, January 2, 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 19 thstu 5t*] WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT WILSON vs. SARAH JANE WILSON.
June Term, 1867. No. 15. In Divorce.

To Sarah Jane Wilson, respondent:—You will please take notice of a rule granted in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, December 28, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney for libellant.
Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1867. 12 18 wth4t

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1867.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS BUCKMAN Jr., in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee.
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

To the Creditors of THOMAS BUCKMAN, Jr., Bankrupt. 12 18w3t

INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20..TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100..........................FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FO STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 11 22

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [87 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
810 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. — At the regular monthly meeting held last evening, there was, among the usual business matter, minutes, etc., the following Report from the Board of Managers, which will no doubt interest our readers generally. At their last meeting it was *Resolved*, That it is expedient an exhibition of Arts and Manufactures should be held during the year 1868, in the city of Philadelphia, by the Franklin Institute, and that the President shall be requested to appoint a special committee to take the subject into consideration, and report at the next meeting of the Board, in reference to obtaining suitable accommodations therefor, and an appropriate plan of action to be pursued.

The report of the Resident Secretary, Professor Morton, contained, as usual, many matters of interest in connection with works of engineering, and novelties in science and art. Among other things exhibited and described was a new form of galvanic battery, invented by Mr. Charles F. Chester, of New York, and No. 38 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. This instrument possesses most of the advantages and conveniences which have for so many years been aimed at. It may be carried in any position without the possibility of spilling. May be put in action or thrown out in a moment, and suffers no deterioration when not in use. For medical purposes it will prove invaluable. Many varieties of Hoover's Carbonized Paper were also exhibited.

ELECTION FOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department was held last night, in the hall of the Fire Association, Fifth and North streets, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the companies vote for Assistant Engineer, from the First Division, to fill the unexpired term of Terrence McCusker.

Samuel S. Stone presided. William A. Thorp, of the Perseverance Hose, and Edward F. Donnell, of the Diligent Hose, were appointed tellers. The following is the vote for each candidate:—

James Pollock received the votes of the Harmony Engine, Hope Engine, Robert Morris Hose, Shiffler Hose, Southwark Hose, Columbia Hose, Diligent Engine, Perseverance Hose, Philadelphia Hose, Phœnix Hose, Schuylkill Hose, and Warren Hose—total, 12.

John J. Malony—Good Intent Hose, Delaware Engine, Moyamensing Hose, Niagara Hose, Reliance Engine, Washington Engine, Hibernia Engine, and Philadelphia Engine—total, 8.

Joseph H. Logue—Franklin Engine, Marion Hose, America Hose, and Washington Hose—total, 4.

William Butler—Southwark Engine and Good Will Engine.

William L. Foreman—Weccacoe Engine.

Alexander McClintock—Fame Hose.

The total vote returned was 29.

President Stone announced that James Pollock, having received the highest number of votes, was duly elected, and ordered his name to be sent to Select Council for confirmation. The meeting then adjourned.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were sold at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

4500 shares Philadelphia National Petroleum Company at ½	$17·44
1 share Mercantile Library	8·00
Two story Frame Dwelling, N. E. corner Thirty-seventh and Oak streets, lot 18 by 100 feet	825·00
Three-story Frame House, No. 1128 Elm street, Eighteenth Ward, lot 20 by 74 feet	1175·00
Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1010 Marshall street, lot 13 by 70 feet	1925·00
Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1012 Marshall street, lot 13 by 70 feet	2050·00
Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 733 West street, lot 15 by 73 feet	950·00
Tavern Stand, N. E. corner of York and Second streets, lot 110 by 104 feet	7200·00
Ground-rent of $50 per annum	700·00
Genteel three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1629 Race street, lot 18 by 140 feet to Spring st	9950·0
Two story Brick Dwelling, No. 4046 Lancaster avenue, lot 16 by 100 feet	2500·00
Two three-story Brick Dwellings, No. 811 Lebanon and 810 Montcalm streets, lot 14 by 68 feet	2600·00
The one-third interest in a three-story Brick Storehouse, Swanson street above Washington avenue, lot 31 by 146 feet	8000·00
Lot adjoining the above, 50 by 146 feet	1000·00
Lot Otsego street, in the rear of the above, 15 by 60 feet	1500·00
The one-third interest in a three-story Brick House, No. 945 Otsego street, lot 15 by 60 feet	400 00
The one-third interest in a three-story Brick House, No. 947 Otsego street	400·00
The one-third interest in a two-story Brick House, No. 941 Otsego street	300 00
The one-third interest in a two-story Frame House, No. 937 Otsego street	150·00
The one-third interest in a two-story Frame House, No 939 Otsego street	150 00
The one-third interest in a two-story Brick House, No. 943 Otsego street	300·00
Sold at Private Sale—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 222 N. Juniper street, lot 16¾ by 60 feet	2850·00

"LA COTERIE CARNIVAL."—The sixth annual "Bal Masque," under the management of Messrs. Abel & Risley, will be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of Monday, January 20, 1868. To these gentlemen pre-eminently belongs the credit of establishing for this city a reputation first in importance for innocent and rational amusement and joyous recreation.

Living in a progressive age, with ideas modified and toned to suit the exigencies of the times, we observe the growing tendency of the feelings and tastes of the public, harmonizing with the instincts of those on the further side of the Atlantic, and hail with pleasure the forthcoming "La Coterie Carnival." This much we are led to say in view of it, believing the *fete* will be one of unexampled splendor and elegance, as neither labor nor expense will be spared to render this the Bal *par excellence* of the season. The decorations, music, dances, dresses, and arrangements in general will be second to none.

The subscription books are now open, and tickets to be obtained of P. E. Abel, at Petersons', No. 306 Chesnut street, and at Risley & Covert's news depot, Continental Hotel, and of George Hood, at the Academy.

REARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Two men, named John Toner and Edward K. Little, were arraigned before the Coroner yesterday morning, charged with the murder of Philip McGraughan, who was found dead a day or two since on a cake of ice in the Schuylkill river, at the foot of Cherry street. The examination of witnesses went to show that the defendants were seen in the company of the deceased, and one of them displayed a large sum of money; also, that one of the accused was heard to say "we will lay for him," meaning Philip. The testimony of Dr. Shapleigh was to the effect that the deceased came to his death from exposure. This acquitted the defendants of the charge of murder, and they were liberated. Mr. James McGraughan, brother of the deceased, at once made complaint before the Mayor, and a warrant was issued for the defendants upon the charge of robbery. They were rearrested and bound over in $2500 bail each by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing on Saturday.

THE NORTHERN SOUP SOCIETY.—This society commenced its winter operations yesterday morning, at the office, Fourth street, above Brown. During the forenoon, over twenty-one gallons of soup were distributed to the poor of the district. This is a smaller amount than usual, there not having been as much suffering as on previous occasions. During the year about $2000 in contributions were received by the managers for the society. It was stated that the cost of furnishing soup to the poor averaged about four cents per head. An amendment to the charter has been obtained, authorizing the managers to connect therewith a free bathing establishment, and during the year about 9000 baths were taken by women and children. The highest number relieved was in the years 1855 and 1856, when six thousand three hundred and two persons were relieved.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.—Yesterday morning Coroner Daniels summoned the following gentlemen as jurors in the case of the late boiler explosion, at the whisky distillery, Forty-second and Ludlow streets, whereby the foreman, George H. Wertley, lost his life: John Agnew, Henry B. Lyons, John A. Fulton, Philip Stahl, James F. Neall, and Benjamin F. Dubois. The jury then visited the Hospital, and viewed the body of Wertley, after which they proceeded to the scene of disaster and inspected the boiler and engine. The investigation will be commenced on Monday evening next.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOMETHING NEW FOR PHILADELPHIA.—We call the attention of the public to the fact that the Young Men's Christian Association of Bethlehem are about exhibiting at National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, a real Bethlehem Moravian "Putz," or miniature representation of natural scenery. These "Putzes" are an institution peculiar to the Moravians at Bethlehem, and form an important part of their Christmas celebration. We advise all to go and see. It will well repay a visit.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their usual public rehearsal at the Musical Fund Hall on Saturday, at 3½ P. M., with the following programme:—

1. Overture—"Fra Diavolo" (by request)........Auber
2. Song—"Ye Merry Birds"........J. Gumbert
3. Waltz—"Magic Sounds"........R. Wittmann
4. Andante from Sinfonie No. 5........Mozart
5. Overture—"Yelva"........C. G. Reissiger
6. Duet from "Linda"........G. Donizetti
7. First Finale from Martha (by request) J. V. Flotow

ARE THEY TO ESCAPE?—The Engineer and Superintendent on a Vermont railroad, who were guilty of running a train into a gorge, and murdering about twenty of its passengers, are not yet arrested. If such crimes can be committed with impunity, to what end are laws made to prevent crime?

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·20	MOON RISES	0·58
SUN SETS	4·35	HIGH WATER	8·13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM, }
ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
D. C. MCCAMMON, }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 30
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Caledonia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 7
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 7
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 10
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Dec. 13
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Bellona	London	New York	Dec. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
New York	New York	Bremen	Dec. 19
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Belgian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 31
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Saw barque Alex. McNeill, for Charleston, at anchor off the Ledge; a long, light brig painted black, with double name, and an eagle on her stern, off Duck creek, with a tug alongside. Saw six schooners below Bombay Hook.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

AT NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Schr James Allderdice, Jockaway, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 11th inst.

Brig Alice Lea, Herring, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 10th inst.

Schr Montgomery, Schwainson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.

Schr D. Pierson, Pierson, hence, at Pensacola 10th inst., via Key West.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, from Newbern, N. C., for Philadelphia, was detained at Hatteras Inlet 14th inst., on account of low tides.

Schr H. Little, Godfrey, from Newbern, N. C., for Philadelphia, at Hatteras Inlet 14th inst.

Schr Clara Davidson, Garwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbern, N. C., 14th inst.

Schrs F. Fish, Davis, hence for Boston; Evelyn, Rowley, hence for do.; S. Knight, Hussey, from Bangor for Philadelphia; and W. Phillips, Shepard, from Hyannis for do., at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Schr E. B. Emery, Young, hence, at Boston 16th instant.

Schrs B. English, Moonlight, and J. Lancaster, remained at Newport 15th inst.

Schr J. Kienzle, Lake, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr B. F. Reeves, from Newport for Philadelphia, in ballast, is ashore on Poor House Point, Newport outer harbor, having missed stays and went ashore in beating up the river on the 16th. She will be got off without damage.

Schr A. L. Massey, Donley, hence for Washington, D. C., put into Alexandria 17th inst., on account of the ice.

Schr R. Peterson, English, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 16th inst., in distress.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Fairfax, of the U. S. steamer Susquehanna, at New York, reports the lightship off the Capes of the Delaware as having parted her moorings, he having seen her fifty miles off the Capes, under sail.

The Buoy No 8, of the sand heap off Sandy Hook, was carried away by the ice yesterday, and has drifted to sea.

Notice is hereby given that the first-class iron Can Buoy, placed to mark Broad Cove Rock, entrance to Portland Harbor, Me., went adrift from her moorings during the late gale. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the advertisement from this house, dated March 11, 1867, the undernamed buoys in Bristol Channel have been altered as follows:—

The Bain Spit Buoy has been colored black and white in vertical stripes.

The West Cardiff Buoy has been surmounted by a staff and triangle.

The Cardiff Hook Buoy has been colored black.

The East Cardiff Buoy has been made a spiral buoy with a staff and globe, and colored black.

The Nash Swatchway Buoy has been colored black and white in vertical stripes.

The Breaksea Buoy has been colored black and white in checkers.

The Wolves Buoy has been colored red.

The West Culver Buoy has been made a spiral buoy with a staff and triangle, and colored black and white in horizontal bands.

The East Culver Buoy has been made a spiral buoy with a staff and globe, and colored red and white in horizontal bands.

The New Patch Buoy has been colored red and white in horizontal bands.

The Southwest Patch Buoy has been made a spiral buoy with a staff and globe, and colored red and white in horizontal bands.

The Welsh Hook Buoy has been colored red and white in checkers.

The West Usk Buoy has been colored red and white in checkers.

The East Usk Buoy has been colored red.

Notice is also given that unavoidable circumstances have prevented the changes in the color of the Flatholm and Usk Lights, adverted to in the notice of the 11th March, being made at present, but that the alterations will shortly be effected, of which due notice will be given.

By order, P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Nov. 29, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

UNION BAPTIST FAIR,
AT CONCERT HALL,
Will Continue Open Until
FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 20. [12 16 4t

A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, will be held in the Lecture Room of the
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
GERMAN STREET, BELOW THIRD,
Rev. A. CULVER, Pastor,
commencing on TUESDAY, December 17, and continuing for ONE WEEK. Proceeds to be devoted to necessary repairs and alterations to the Church building and the payment of outstanding liabilities. [12 14 7t

LADIES' FAIR.—A FAIR FOR THE sale of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, in aid of the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in the New Church Building, N. E. corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets, commencing on MONDAY, December 16, at 5 o'clock P. M., and continuing during the week.
Tickets of Admission—Season, 50 cents; Single, 25 cents; Children 10 cents: to be had at the door. [12 16 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of January next, at 12 M.
12 18 tj13 WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice-President.
Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [12 17 14t

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.
12 16 18t M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
12 12 thstu1m Cashier.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, young and old, desirous of having their Hair look beautiful during the Holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the over-taxed brain, restores grey hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, and fancy goods dealers.
12 12 tuths6t SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — NERVOUS HEADACHE, from whatever cause, debility, indigestion, costiveness, liver complaint, or nervous disorders, will find a speedy and radical cure in Holloway's Medicines. They invigorate the constitution, restore the torpid energy of the stomach, stimulate the action of the bowels, cleanse the blood, and purify the secretions of the bile and liver. Sold by all druggists. 12 18 tuths3t

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION.
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 tuths§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths§ No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING
Central location, No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON........Saturday, December 21
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON........Saturday, January 11
ETNA........Saturday, January 18
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.
Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
12 9§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.
Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th, January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.
Passage Lower than by any other Line.
For further information address the undersigned at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, December 21.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 26, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 21, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue,
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., }
SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9, 1867. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, December 21, 1867, for supplying this Depot with the following quantity of forage, viz.:—
225 000 pounds OATS.
350,000 pounds HAY.
The oats to be sound, free from dirt or chaff, and put up in good, strong sacks of not less than two (2) or more than four (4) bushels per sack. The hay to be sound, free from dirt and weeds, and well baled. The whole to be subject to such inspection as may be directed.
Delivery to commence within ten (10) days after the contract is awarded, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be designated. Proposals to be in duplicate, and endorsed by sureties, as usual.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or select such parts of bids as may be for the best interest of the service.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General R. Saxton, Chief Quartermaster Third Military District.
GEORGE E. ALDEN,
12 16 6t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route: for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867. }
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, }
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [714]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GEORGE, WILLIAM & ALFRED HANLON, Lessees.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1867.
The World's Great Favorites—the wonderful and Famous
HANLON BROTHERS! HANLON BROTHERS!
George, William and Alfred, with their Grand Trans-Atlantic Combination. Twenty male and female Continental Artistes, all new to America.
THE HANLON BROTHERS
have secured the following confederation of human skill, their first appearance in this city:—
HARRY GURR,
THE CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, the celebrated Natator or Human Frog, in his marvellous aquatic evolutions, in the course of which he will eat, drink and smoke, while entirely submerged in his watery bed.
PROFESSOR GREGOIRE.
ETHARDO, THE GREAT SPIRAL ASCENSIONIST.
MAD'LLE GERTRUDE,
and her highly trained Canine Troupe of Seven Educated French Poodles.
MISS GREGORY, THE VERSATILE ARTISTE.
JEAN AND VICTOR,
the Champion Juvenile Gymnasts of all Europe.
ALFRED AND ARTHUR, the AERIAL WONDERS.
GEORGE, WILLIAM, ALFRED HANLON,
in their intrepid and terrific Aerial Feats, including their new and wonderful creation, entitled the
THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR,
first time in this city.
HANLON'S GRAND MINIATURE CIRCUS,
introducing the beautiful Trick Pony "Aurora," the Performing Goat "Esmeralda," the highly trained Steed "Diana," and the celebrated Quadruped Artiste, "Jupiter," the only Dog in the world that has been taught to Ride, Vault, Leap Balloons, etc., rivalling the most accomplished Equestrians of the day. The whole Canine Fraternity in
THE LILLIPUTIAN STEEPLE-CHASE.
New Christmas Pantomime, entitled
PERPETUAL TORMENT,
in which the prominent members of the troupe will appear.
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEES,
CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, for the especial accommodation of Families and Schools.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—To Matinees, Adults, 50 cents; Children to all parts of the House, 25 cents. Evenings—Orchestra, $1; Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.
Doors open at 7. Overture commences at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
The sale of tickets will commence at the Academy, and at J. E. GOULD'S New Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, Friday, December 20.
Remember that those who wish for seats must secure them in advance. 12 19 4t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
DE LA GRANGE. BRIGNOLI.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 19, at 8 P. M.
Last Night but one of the Opera. Mozart's chef d'œuvre,
DON GIOVANNI.
Merdames DE LA GRANGE, PHILLIPS, and McCULLOCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, SUSINI, and COLETTI in the principal roles.
Musical Director and Conductor......Signor NICOLAO
FRIDAY, Dec. 20—ERNANI.
SATURDAY, Dec. 21—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE—MARTHA.
Admission to the Matinee, $1, including reserved seats.
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music, and C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S new Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
POSITIVELY FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868,
during which the distinguished prima donna,
M'ME PAREPA ROSA,
will appear in a number of her favorite roles. 1212tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Lessees........WM. E. SINN & CO.
GERMAN DRAMA.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
M'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK
(The Greatest Living Tragedienne).
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 19,
will be performed Goethe's celebrated drama,
EGMONT,
with the music composed expressly for it by Beethoven.
M'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK as CLARCHEN.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 20,
will be produced Lessing's immortal drama,
EMILIA GALOTTI.
M'lle FANNY JANAUSCHEK in two characters, viz., EMILIA and the COUNTESS ORSINI.
On SATURDAY (positively last night),
MARIEANNE.
Tickets, $1: Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents only. Private Boxes, $15.
Tickets now on sale at Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street, and at the Box Office of the Theatre.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY—M'LLE ZOE MATINEE.
MONDAY, Dec. 23—CENDRILLON.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
MAD'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16.
Ticket Office at Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street. 12 14

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 19
LAST NIGHT OF THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear, for the twenty-second and last time, in his great dramatic satire upon the vices, follies, and sensations of the present day, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry, the Swell........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
EDWIN ADAMS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 19,
THE MARBLE HEART.
Raphael........EDWIN ADAMS
Volage........Mr. C. Walcot
Marco........Miss E. Price
FRIDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. WALCOT.
CHRISTMAS WEEK—"CUBS."

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
NEW BURLESQUE.
PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE AND FORT FISHER.
FRANK MORAN as DR. COLTON, and in his great character of Monsieur Jullien.
Don't fail to see him.
FRANK MORAN, J. H. BUDWORTH,
W. S. BUDWORTH, W. ALLEN,
ROBINSON, And others,
THE CREAM OF THE PROFESSION,
In their respective characters.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5.

ARE COMING.
The far-famed, original, and only
MORRIS BROTHERS' MINSTRELS,
AT CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, and EVERY EVENING during the week. Also,
A GRAND MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
BILLY MORRIS, the People's Comedian, with an entirely new entertainment, entitled
A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at ½ to 7. To commence at ¼ to 8.
Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the sale of secured seats. CHAS. A. MORRIS, Manager. 12 18 9t

CARL SENTZ'S
ORCHESTRAL MATINEES.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
At 3½ o'clock,
IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Piano Solo—Mr. H. G. THUNDER.
Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.
Single Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 29tf

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, at CONCERT HALL. EVERY MONDAY, from 3½ till 5 o'clock. Four tickets, $1; thirty, $5.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. — PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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2 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
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No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
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Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 12 4§

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1867.

An Extraordinary Executive Message.

In the late edition of The Evening Telegraph of yesterday we published the message of Mr. Johnson relative to the propriety of Congress passing resolutions complimentary to General Hancock. When we first received by telegraph that extraordinary document, we had grave doubts as to its being a genuine message. We find nowhere in the history of Executive communications such a surprising exhibition of cool assurance. It must be remembered that General Hancock was the successor of General Sheridan, and that, in direct opposition to the spirit of the Reconstruction laws, he commenced to nullify all the acts of his predecessor, and to proceed in a policy directly opposite to that favored by General Grant, by Congress, and all the loyal people of the North. His late proclamation is a reflection of censure on the policy of his predecessor, and, in fact, is a severe criticism on the spirit of all the code of Reconstruction acts as passed over the President's veto; and this proclamation, breathing of a subserviency to the President and a friendliness to Rebels, is to be the ground on which he is to receive some public recognition of his services. Of course, Mr. Johnson does not suppose that Congress will pass any such resolutions as he suggests, and this fact but increases the insolence of the whole document.

The Message is penned in the true Johnsonian style—empty platitudes and high-sounding paragraphs, which would do honor to Dr. Ben in his most flowery humor. We are told that Hancock is a second Washington, that he presents the noblest exhibition of "the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of producing." Passing by the insolence of his recommendation, we have but to look for a moment at its object. It seems to be very generally conceded that it amounts to a declaration of the support of the Administration for General Hancock as President, next year. The whole document bears evident marks of such being the intention of the author. As it is, it is more calculated to damage Hancock than anything which has yet appeared. The people, both Democrats and Republicans, have no faith in Mr. Johnson, and his advocacy of any one is sufficient to place the chances of his favorite's success low on the list. As it is, General Hancock will feel but little satisfaction at the extraordinary document which declares him a demigod; and if the President persists, the unfortunate Commander of the Fifth District will have to call on the heavens to save him from his friends.

The Fenians.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," is a maxim which applies with peculiar force to those terrible fellows termed Fenians. From beginning to end, the present movement for Irish independence has been a series of the most ridiculous bulls which persons of that nationality, proverbial for their blunders, have ever perpetrated. Every measure which has thus far been concocted has tended directly to defeat the grand object which all true Irishmen have at heart—the liberation of their native land from the tyranny of England. The most reckless counsels have prevailed, and it would appear as if discretion had forever forsaken the unfortunate natives of the Emerald Isle. But a few days ago, a most diabolical outrage was perpetrated by the blowing up of Clerkenwell Prison, by which disaster the lives of several innocent persons were wantonly sacrificed, without the remotest chance of benefiting Ireland. And now we are informed by the cable that another attempt of a similar character was made yesterday, powder having been placed under the wall of Milbank Jail, in which several rampant Fenians are at present confined. Fortunately for all concerned, the explosion was averted by a defect in the arrangements, and a repetition of the Clerkenwell horror was thus providentially prevented.

The bearing of these explosions upon the movement for the liberation of Ireland cannot be mistaken. A little discretion on the part of the Fenian leaders would secure for them the sympathies of the civilized world, but a resort to such barbarous practices will tend to cast upon the whole scheme well-merited disgrace. We can only repeat the advice we gave a few days ago. The honest and patriotic Irishmen of this country who contribute their savings towards the furtherance of the Fenian cause under its present management are guilty of something more than folly—they become participants in the crime of sacrificing innocent lives, and of involving their fellow-countrymen in measures which will inevitably lead to a repetition of the Manchester tragedy.

"The Signs of the Times."

It seems as though nature was giving a grand opportunity to all the old women, whether male or female, to see cause for dolorous prophecies of coming wonders. That portion of the religious community who believe that 1870 will see the earth a cinder, have great encouragement for their views in the signs which continually come to us from various quarters. We are told that Vesuvius is in an eruption; that Mount Ætna has again broken forth; that all the extinct volcanoes of Mexico, the West Indies, and some of the Rocky Mountains are again exhibiting signs of life. This, in itself, is rather alarming. Then we have earthquakes. All the Gulf islands feel the tremble of the mighty convulsion. Italy is subjected to like excitement; while by telegraph, this morning, we are told that Vermont and Northern New York also experienced shocks, a thing never before known in that locality. In consideration of these convulsions, we have recently seen a pamphlet which advocates the doctrine that the world's end is approaching, and from its tone seems to seek to terrify all sinners into conversion. We would not speak in any way disrespectfully of those who honestly entertain this opinion, or of their well-meant efforts to do good; but we must deprecate the sensational style of religious literature which is now the fashion. We do not believe that the soul is reached through the nerves, and consequently have no faith in those predictions which are the result of physical terror. They are only calculated to injure the health of the susceptible, and do little or no good. Whenever we hear these descriptions of the approaching end of all things, we remember the remark of an eloquent divine on a similar statement being made to him:—"I feel no additional fear from that. I may die in an hour, and then, so far as I am concerned, all earthly things will end. If I am prepared to sustain this visit, to which all are susceptible, without fear, I have no cause for alarm at the possibility that the destruction of the earth is at hand." This is the sound common sense view of the case, and one which we would commend to all. We have been led to these remarks because of the appearance of several such pamphlets as that which we have received and perused, and we deem them but illy calculated to do aught but terrify. We repeat, we mean no disrespect, but we see no cause for additional sensation because Vermont or St. Thomas feels an earthquake, or because Vesuvius opens again, as she has done since the days of the elder Pliny.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Kansas as a Fruit Country—Session of the State Pomological Society—Discussions upon Apples, Peaches, and Small Fruits—Fine Specimens of Fruit Exhibited.

Lawrence, Kansas, Dec. 13, 1867.

The session of the State Pomological Society, now being held in this city, and quite largely attended by prominent fruit-growers from this State and from Missouri, furnishes a fitting occasion for a few remarks concerning Kansas as a fruit-growing State. To get into a district adapted to the culture of fruit is an almost universal desire on the part of settlers going to a new country, and has, doubtless, turned the attention of many persons to this State. There is a constant influx of immigrants here from Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, as well as from the more northern of the Atlantic States, who come to get into a warmer climate, and one where they can raise fruit more surely and abundantly than in the sections they have left. *A priori*, Kansas was thought to be a good fruit country from the abundance of fruit raised in Missouri. There is probably no better apple district in the United States than Platte, Clay, and other border counties in Missouri, separated from Kansas only by the Missouri river, or by the State line. The apple in Kansas is proving equally prolific and excellent. I never saw finer specimens of that fruit than are now on exhibition here before the State Pomological Society; and at the Illinois State Fair in October last, some fifty or sixty varieties of Kansas apples, grown in various sections of the State, were exhibited, and exceeded in size any others on exhibition. They would doubtless have received the highest premium except that they were entered too late for competition. Dr. Buck, of Jefferson county, has raised this year several hundred bushels in his orchard of as fine apples as can be found anywhere. Mr. Brackett, of this county (Douglas), has raised quite a large crop, and I hear of similar success in other parts of the State. I spent an evening, a few days since, at a friend's house, where apples were set before me from trees of my own planting, seven years ago. I never saw finer fruit. These trees were planted in the spring of the "dry year" in Kansas, and yet nearly every one of them lived, and is now in full bearing—a fact which shows the capacity of this soil to resist drouth. The success of the apple in this State I consider settled beyond a doubt.

The peach has been largely planted, but with varying success. The trees grow with great luxuriance, but the yield of fruit has thus far been precarious and unsatisfying. From the discussions on the peach in the Pomological Convention, yesterday, it seems to be settled that the great difficulty is found in the premature swelling of the buds, caused by the very mild sunshiny weather which occurs so frequently during the winter, followed by a temperature which is so low as to destroy their vitality. Practical experience has shown that the fruit succeeds the best on high ground with a northern exposure. Protection against the fierce sweeping northwest blasts of winter by planting belts of timber was highly recommended by Mr. Coleman, of the *Western Rural World*, and other experienced peach-growers.

Another fact of interest brought out by the discussions at this meeting was the almost universal failure of the *budded peach* in Kansas. Mr. Ross, an experienced horticulturist, living in this city, after trying budded peach trees for eight years, without success, has cut them down and supplied their places with seedlings. He got a fine growth of wood, but almost no peaches. The seedlings are more hardy and prolific. The Wyandot Indians, living in Wyandot county, have raised peaches successfully for twenty years past. Theirs are all seedlings. Many of the varieties are very choice. On the whole, the true state of the case seems to be that by planting seedlings in well-selected localities, peaches may be raised here in sufficient quantities for the wants of the people. I may add that, in the more southern portions of the State, the peach succeeds much more generally than in the northern and middle portions.

Grapes succeed admirably in all portions of the State. Mr. Barnes, of Coal Creek, in this county, is one of the largest growers in the State. His crop this year amounted to several tons, and commanded remunerative rates. The chief varieties are the Isabella, Catawba, Concord, and Delaware. This branch of fruit culture is doubtless destined to assume large proportions here. Both soil and climate seem admirably adapted to it.

The other small fruits, such as strawberries gooseberries, currants, blackberries, etc., grow abundantly. The climate is rather warm for currants, but by giving them a shaded locality they do well.

On the whole, then, we may set Kansas down as well adapted to fruit culture; but it is a branch of industry which here, as well as elsewhere, requires intelligent supervision. T. D. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE TALISMAN OF FASHION; the Favorite of Beauty; the Pet Luxury of every dressing-room and boudoir! Canst thou guess what it is, reader? Aha! well guessed! Thou art right! It is Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," of perfumes "the chief among ten thousand."—*St. Charles Intelligencer.* 1t

☞ BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRISTMAS "PUTZ,"
Or Miniature Representation of Natural Scenery,
Open on Exhibition every Afternoon and Evening,
FROM MONDAY, DECEMBER 23,
AT NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET STREET. ABOVE TWELFTH.
For the benefit of the Bethlehem Young Men's Christian Association. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. 12 19 5t

☞ CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE PUPILS OF THE RINGGOLD GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
AT THE NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Broad Street, above Spruce,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20.
Doors open at a quarter before 7 o clock. Exercises commence at half-past 7. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. 12 19 2t*

☞ GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
AT THE
CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR
(Eighth street, above Noble)
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 19 1867,
Under the Direction of Mr. JEAN LOUIS, and Assistance of
MRS. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,
MISS E. POOL,
MR. G. F. BISHOP,
MR. THOS. E. HARKINS,
MR. J. O. K. ROBARTS,
MR. L. P. GROPENGEISSER,
The Church Choir and a large Chorus of Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs. 1t

J. E. GOULD
OFFERS FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 12 11 2w4p

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,
having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified first in order of merit
Over all other American Exhibitors,
And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
FOR SALE ONLY BY [8 20 tuthstf
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CARD.—We are now receiving direct from our Paris house a large and elegant assortment of Gilt and Bronze Clocks, Candelabras, Vases, Parisian Fancy Goods, etc., all of which have been made by the leading manufactories of Paris, and will be offered at Public Sale, through Mr. B. SCOTT, Jr., at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on Saturday Morning, December 21, at 10½ o'clock. The assortment of extra fine fire-gilt Clocks, Groups, Statuettes, and Candelabras will be the largest ever heretofore offered.
VITI BROS.,
(Late Vito Viti & Sons,)
Importers,
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PHILLIPS & CO.,
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WILL REMOVE TO NEW YORK JAN. 1.
UNTIL THEN WILL SELL
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OF
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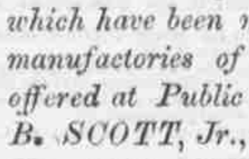
At Retail at Wholesale Prices. 1t*


CHRISTMAS GIFTS
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A large and fine selection of
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BY THE MANUFACTURER,
J. A. YOST,
NO. 214 DOCK STREET,
12 19 rp Above Second.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
BUY THEM NOW, AND GET THEM CHEAP.
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OF
PENNSYLVANIA,

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1, 1868,
Will be Redeemed with Interest to Date of Payment, on Presentation, at the
Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank
OF PHILADELPHIA.
VIZ.,
Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.
Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Interest on the Above Loans will Cease on the 1st of July, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
12 19 *Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A PIANO,
AN ORGAN,
AN OPERA GLASS
AN ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOK,
A MUSIC FOLIO.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
No 926 CHESNUT Street,
Has a large Stock of all the above, and has lately received new and handsome styles of PORTFOLIOS FOR MUSIC. 12 14 9t4p

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
WM. E. HARPUR,
NO. 407 CHESNUT STREET,
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CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
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ESTABLISHED 1806.
Almeria Grapes, 40 Cents a Pound.
Pate de Foies Gras.
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Pate de Faisan de Boheme.
Pate de Grives.
Pate de Perdreaux.
Petits Pois.
Champignons.
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Boneless Sardines.
Gilleou Sardines.
Fine Dehesa Raisins.
Fine Double Crown Raisins.
Fine London Layer Raisins.
Fine Sultana Raisins.
Fine Seedless Raisins.
Citron.
Lemon Peel.
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Preserved Ginger.
Superior Green Teas.
Superior English Breakfast Teas,
Superior Oolong Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas—Japan Teas.
Superior Old Government Java Coffee.
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Superior Old White Laguayra Coffee.
Superior Old African Coffee.
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BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT.
PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER,
In small tubs, for family use.
All goods warranted.
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Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city or depots.

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS GOODS!!
THE
Oldest Established House in the Trade in the City.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. Cor. BROAD and WALNUT,
Offer to families and all lovers of good things the most choice stock of
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES
Ever opened and displayed in Philadelphia.
We are prepared to meet in prices and quality the most fastidious buyer of the time.
OUR TEAS, COFFEES, AND ALL STAPLES ARE OF THE BEST.
FINER DELICACIES, SUCH AS:
FRUITS, Fresh and Preserved and in Jelly
HONEY,
CITRONS,
FIGS,
PRUNELLAS,
SAUCES,
FRENCH PEAS,
PATES DE FOIES GRAS,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
PICKLES,
CATSUPS,
MUSHROOMS,
TRUFFLES,
GAME in great variety,
NUTS in great variety,
OLIVE OIL,
MACCARONI,
And a host of articles too numerous to publish here, in endless variety.
OUR STOCK OF CHEESE COMPRISES
FINE OLD STILTON,
CHEDDAR,
ROQUEFORT,
BRIE,
GRUYERE,
PARMESAN,
PINE APPLE,
DUTCH HEAD, ETC,
Our Wines comprise the most Popular
BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE,
KUPFERBERG'S SPARKLING MOSELLE AN HOCK,
CLARETS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
Our well known TABLE SHERRY,
PORT AND FINE OLD BRANDY
In small casks of 20 galls., or by the demijohn,
FINE CORDIALS
In great variety and genuine.
FINE HAVANA CIGARS
At low prices.
Finest Quality of ALMERIA GRAPES at 40c. per pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
Invite attention to their very large stock of
FINE WATCHES,
GOLD JEWELRY,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
AND FANCY GOODS,
Of their own importation, which they offer at
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED, IN ORDER TO DIMINISH STOCK.
JUST RECEIVED,
A very large invoice of ANIMALS' HEADS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.
Also, VASES from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and Curiosities from the Pyramids. 5 28

UMBRELLAS!
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A Full Assortment Now Ready.
WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
12 7 18trp NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

A. S. ROBINSON,
910
CHESNUT STREET.
New Colored Photographs,
New Chromos,
New Engravings and
Paintings,
FROM LONDON, PARIS, AND HOME,
OF ENTIRELY NEW SUBJECTS, AT THE
LOOKING GLASS
AND
PICTURE FRAME WAREROOMS
OF
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
12 13 12t PHILADELPHIA.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER
INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL..........$500,000
Issues Policies of Insurance, after a careful inspection of the Boilers, covering all loss or damage to Boilers, Buildings, and Machinery arising from
STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.
The business of the Company includes all kinds of Steam Boilers, Stationary, Marine, and Locomotive.
Full information concerning the plan of the Company's operations can be obtained at No 430 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, or at any Agency.
J. M. ALLEN, President.
C. M. POND, Vice-President.
H. H. HAYDEN, Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. Allen, President.
Lucius J. Hendee, Pres't Ætna Fire Ins. Co.
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John A. Butler, Pres't Conn. River Banking Co.
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G. Crompton, Crompton Loom Works, Worcester.
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Earl P. Mason, Pres't Prov. and Wor. RR., Wor.
Geo. Ripley, of Geo. Ripley & Co., Lowell.
Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, N. Y.
E & A. CORBIN,
Managers for Eastern Pennsylvania
OFFICE, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET,
12 17 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·31	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·38	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·88	do.	do.	5 ℔ cent. 10-40's. do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	3-10 ( ) July issue.

(For every thousand dollars
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,
AT [12 18 12t
REDUCED PRICES.

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes suitable for Presents.
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
No. 906 MARKET Street,
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FANCY BOXES AND GLACED FRUITS. 12 11tds

THE GETTYSBURG ASSOCIATION.

Answer to General Van Wyck's Attack.

To the Editor of the *Herald*:—General Van Wyck, on Thursday last, made an attack in Congress on the Gettysburg Association for creating and endowing a home for our disabled soldiers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, in which he stated that the immense collection of diamonds offered by the Association, and valued at $300,000, were a lot of "worthless stones," suggesting thereby either "paste diamonds" or California crystal. General Van Wyck also said that a farm spoken of in the prospectus of the Gettysburg Association as being worth $60,000 was not worth more than $6000, or one-tenth part of that sum. In reply to the first allegation, Messrs. Brown & Spaulding, one of our first Jewelry firms, under the Metropolitan Hotel, who had the diamonds on exhibition for over a month previous to the transfer of the gems to the store of Mr. John N. Genin, the well-known hatter, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, have issued the following card:—

DIAMONDS OF THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ENTERPRISE.

Our attention having been called to a statement of Mr. Van Wyck in Congress to the effect that the diamonds, etc. of the Gettysburg Asylum were "worthless stones," we feel called upon to say that, whatever may be the merits of the Association itself, this part of his statement is wholly without truth. Having consented to their exhibition at our store for a time, we had ample opportunity of satisfying ourselves that they were pure gems, and probably the largest collection of fine stones ever combined together in this country.

BROWN & SPAULDING, Jewellers,
Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

Similar testimony in regard to the value and purity of the stones has been likewise furnished by Messrs. Henle Brothers, diamond importers, of No. 26 Maiden lane, and J. Hermann, diamond setter, of No. 394 Broome street, New York—probably two of the largest diamond houses in the world in their respective lines of business.

General Van Wyck's assault in regard to the diamonds having been thus effectually disposed of, his attack upon the value of the farm is not less effectually squelched, for ex-Recorder James M. Smith, one of our most eminent lawyers, is out in a card, which says:—"The statement of General Van Wyck as to the farm is equally true as the statement about the diamonds. I have refused $15,000 for the farm, and since I owned it I have laid out over $10,000 in improving it. The taxes on it were $320 last year. On the place there is a water power of great value. I was offered $15,000 for the water power and saw-mill, with twenty acres of land attached, and the whole farm is nearly six hundred acres. Then again, the farm is stocked with horses, cows, oxen, sheep, and all the necessary farming utensils. It lies within two and a half miles of a beautiful village, and there is a home market for everything. Such falsehoods cannot injure the Gettysburg Association. General Van Wyck has been deceived by some lottery swindlers, and the matter ought to be traced to its source."

It will thus be seen that General Van Wyck has to pick his flint and try again before he can successfully impugn the reliability of this popular and benevolent enterprise for furnishing a home to the disabled and crippled soldiers of our recent civil war. No doubt, as ex-Recorder Smith suggests, General Van Wyck has been deceived by some professional lottery dealers, who want all the profits of this business for themselves, and hate to see any of it going (as nearly half a million of dollars must now go) for the permanent relief and benefit of our heroes with only one arm and one leg left.—*N. Y. Herald, Dec. 18.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats.
Men's, Youths', and Boys',
Men's, Youths', and Boys',
Men's, Youths', and Boys',
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.

CARD.—*We have made Overcoats a specialty this season. Having been fortunate in securing large lots of Choice Goods in Chinchillas, Esquimaux, Beavers, Castors, etc. etc. etc., Foreign and Domestic—late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture, we are enabled to offer them at prices less than some Goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years. They are selling rapidly, but are as rapidly replenished each day. Style, fit, and make equal to best customer work, at half the price.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets, *Large Assortment.*

SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

OVERCOATS.	
Worth $65·00	Selling at $45·00
" 45·00	" 30·00
" 30·00	" 20·00
BUSINESS COATS.	
Worth $40·00	Selling at $30·00
" 35·00	" 25·00
" 30·00	" 20·00
PANTALOONS.	
Worth $20·00	Selling at $15·00
" 18·00	" 12·00
" 15·00	" 10·00
VESTS.	
Worth $10·00	Selling at $7·00
" 8·00	" 5·00
" 5·00	" 3·50

This great reduction in the prices of first-class Ready-made Clothing is made at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—Joseph Rosenbaum & Co., No. 4 6 Arch street, above Fourth, south side, offer their splendid assortment of Hudson's Bay Sable, Mink Sable, real Siberian Squirrel, etc., etc., at the most reasonable prices. Please give us a call. P. S.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

WHAT is there more appropriate for a Christmas present than one or more shares now selling in aid of the Riverside Institute? You not only secure a handsome steel-plate engraving, and a present besides, but also aid in the endowment of a home for orphans. Shares are for sale at No. 921 Chesnut street.

1867. FINE CONFECTIONERY, 1867.
In neat boxes, for Holiday Presents, delivered to any part of the city. E. G. WHITMAN & Co.,
No. 318 Chesnut street.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, superior to all others; Gold, Silver, Steel and Nickel Mountings. A very desirable present.

Opera Glasses very low. 248 North Eighth street, (second story.)

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.—No Book House in the world has the fine assortment of Holiday Books that T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, now offer for sale. Here it would not be inappropriate to mention that Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., publish Dickens' Complete Illustrated Works in twenty-three different editions. They are the best and cheapest editions published in the world, being printed from the largest type, and are superior to all other editions in the market. In fact, "Petersons' Editions" are the only uniform ones published, containing all the original illustrations by Cruikshank, Phiz, Leech, Brown, Maclise, Marcus Stone, McLenan, and other noted artists. The Illustrated Edition contains near Six Hundred Illustrations, bound in every conceivable style, from the plain cover volume to the gorgeous full bound calf volume. What more suitable "Holiday Present" could be given to any one than a set of this author's writings? We answer none. Persons living at a distance can enclose the money, for any set preferred, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., in a letter, and on its receipt the books will be forwarded by return express, freight charges paid. The Juvenile Department has the largest and finest assortment of children's books ever offered before in this city.

CONSISTENCY, an unused piano in the parlor and no Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in the house; the wife doing the family sewing by hand.

WHENEVER a really valuable article is advertised, it is our pleasure, as well as credit, to make a special notice of it; and such an article we take to be "Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu." As a curative in cases of diseases of the kidneys, it is *the* medicine. Unlike other patent medicine advertisers, Dr. Helmbold freely advertises the names of the ingredients of his compound, and no regular physician has yet found fault with it, while it is known that many such are freely recommending it in cases of the above-named diseases. There are some counterfeits in existence, so parties purchasing should get only Helmbold's.

STATISTICS show that the owner and operator of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is as well prepared for self-support as a skilful mechanic with tools.

THERE is no gainsaying the fact that Neuralgia, Nerve-ache or any painful nervous affection can be prevented or completely cured by DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, and that the whole nervous system is toned and stimulated by its agency, and health is restored. Apothecaries have this medicine.

"THE luxury of doing good" may be enjoyed on Christmas day by any one who presents wife, daughter, widow, or friend, with a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

FINE LIQUORS.—The attention of parties wishing to purchase is called to Messrs. Powell & West's sale of fine Liquors, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, at their Auction store, No. 28 S. Front street.

How merry Christmas may be made to the giver and receiver of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, be she wife, mother, or widow.

PICTURES FRAMED with neatness and despatch at B. F. REIMER & CO.'S, Manufacturers of Looking Glasses and Mouldings, No. 624 Arch street. Photograph frames from 50 cents upwards.

WOMEN may reject the ballot, but they want the Sewing Machine. Two hundred Wheeler & Wilson's are elected daily, as the good genius of the household.

HEAVY SALE of Fine Lace Curtains at Birchs', No. 1110 Chesnut street, to-morrow (Friday), some of which are the most elegant Curtains ever made.

Two dollars per day may be safely guaranteed to every owner and operator of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

SEE the heavy sale of Lace Curtains to-morrow, at Birchs', No. 1110 Chesnut street.

THE REV. A. H. says:—"In setting forth a bill of women's rights, at the head of the list should be put a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine."

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
Presents for Ladies.
Presents for Gents.
Presents for Children.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

CAPELLE—BRYSON.—On Tuesday, December 17, 1867, at the bride's home, Philadelphia, by the Rev. A. Rittenhouse, Mr. A. A. CAPELLE, of Wilmington, Del., to MAGGIE A. BRYSON. No cards.

McMILLAN—COMLEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, December 12, by the Rev. J. M. Wheeler, Mr. THOMAS McMILLAN to Miss LIDIE H., daughter of Jesse Comley, all of Bustleton, Pa.

TIMMONS—AIKENS.—November 25 at the Church of St. Philip de Neri, by the Rev. N. Cantwell, Mr. MANUEL TIMMONS to Miss JANE AIKENS, only daughter of the late James Aikens.

DIED.

BACHE.—At Montpellier, France, on the 23d of November, 1867, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS MARKOE BACHE, U. S. Army, late Captain 16th Infantry and A. D. C. to Major-General Meade.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, December 20, at 11 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 1023 Spruce street.

HEWITT.—On the 17th inst., NATHAN HEWITT, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity M. E. Church, Bridgeton, N. J., on Friday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Boat leaves Market street wharf at 8 o'clock in the morning.

McGLATHERY.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 16th instant, of disease of the heart, Mrs. ANN McGLATHERY, wife of Isaac McGlathery.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1319 Poplar street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

RYAN.—On the 17th instant, SARAH ROSE MARIE, daughter of the late Thomas and Catherine Ryan, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 844 N. Twentieth street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice. High Mass at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

SINK.—On the 17th instant, JACOB SINK, SR., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Kensington Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Second street, first lane below the Yellow House, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, WILLIAM A., son of Maria and the late Jacob Taylor, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 1936 Frankford road, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services to be held at Emanuel Church, Kensington, at 2½ o'clock.

WALTERS.—On the 17th instant, Mr. ABRAHAM S. WALTERS, aged 50 years.

His relatives and friends, and Penn Lodge, No. 26, and Mount Olive Encampment, No. 6, I. O. of O. F.; also the Employes of I. P. Morris & Co., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 708 Dauphin street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

WEBB.—At Beverly, N. J., on the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY B., wife of Thomas O. Webb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary A. Webb, No. 901 Moyamensing avenue, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

AN IMPOSTOR.—Yesterday the revival into active use of an old swindling dodge was discovered in our city. A number of our merchants called at an early hour at the Detective Office, and placed in the hands of Chief Lamon letters received from Baltimore firms, asking information in regard to what they supposed was a swindling scheme. The letters which these Baltimoreans had received from this city contained circulars, of which the following is a copy, the very face of which seems suspicious:—

"G. V. WHALEY & CO.,
"Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
"PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 18, 1867.

"Dear Sir:—There is one box in this office directed to you. We will forward the same on receipt of charges due (80 cents). Address G. V. WHALEY & CO.,
"No. 137 Richmond street, Philadelphia."

No sooner did the eyes of our detectives light upon this when a just suspicion flitted through their mind. Detectives Levy and Tryon were detailed to watch this place—which is a private house with a plain front and a little office in the basement, lacking all those busy characteristics and that commercial appearance which the very firm name of G. V. Whaley & Co would at once suggest. From noon yesterday, until about 9 o'clock, did these watchful detectives eye the house, and when there seemed to be the least probability of their doing so they made a descent into the office, and there captured the individual who had dared to assume the commercial name of G. V. Whaley & Co., but who basked in the light of the simple name of William Jeffries. Thirty or forty letters were found—all of which had arrived that day from Baltimore merchants, and from them only—and seven out of every ten of these contained sums of money, varying from seventy cents to one dollar. No box of valuables was found—and the only business look the office had was occasioned by a high desk stuffed with these self-same letters which had been received from other credulous parties. Jeffries was taken in custody and found to be a veritable Southerner, hailing, as he said, from Kentucky. When searched down at the Central Station, a bowie knife, 10½ inches long, was found strapped about him. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, of a light complexion, fostering a lighter moustache and goatee, and was dressed very respectably. He said he had been in the army, and there were found upon him letters purporting to be in the handwriting of ex-Secretary Stanton and other prominent officials. He was committed for a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station. This morning Detective Tryon found fourteen more letters—coming from the Monumental City, and all upon the same subject—in the box into which they had been dropped since last evening. As long as this nice little scheme of Jeffries was kept dark, the pecuniary results from it were most satisfactory to him—while, judging from the vituperative letters which he had received from merchants who had paid their money and received no box—he was heaped with anathemas by others.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About one week ago, a Mr. Cope, residing at No. 3107 Chesnut street, called upon John Barker at his office, West Philadelphia, and received $187 on a book account. He strolled down Pine street, until reaching a tavern at Twenty-fifth street, where he went in. By the time he came out darkness had come on, and he did not see the three men who were dodging his steps, nor was apprised of their presence until he had reached an open lot, where they sprang on him, and while two held him tight with their arms about his neck and a hand over his mouth, the third coolly robbed him of all his money and a gold watch. Last night the officers of the Fifth District caught two of the highwaymen, named "Pud" Fagan and Barney Peck—a pugilist—both of whom belong to that villainous fraternity called the Schuylkill Rangers. They are held for a hearing this afternoon.

ALLEN DE BASSETT, Esq., the editor of the *Northern Monthly Magazine*, will lecture in Camden, New Jersey, on Friday evening, the 20th inst., at Morgan's Hall, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Third Street Methodist Church. The public are cordially invited to attend. The lecture is a capital one. Subject, "Our Home Literature."

OBITUARY.—Mr. William B. Schnider, a prominent and well-known member of the Masonic Brotherhood, expired at his residence, this morning, about 8 o'clock, of congestion of the brain. For the past quarter of a century Mr. Schnider has been Grand Tiler of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania, and has had general charge of the Masonic Temple, in Chesnut street, above Seventh. The deceased was a gentleman of the most genial nature and kindly disposition, and he will be lamented in a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Schnider leaves a widow and nine children to mourn his sudden death. He was in the fifty-first year of his age. Due notice will be given of the funeral arrangements.

William B. Schnider was the second Past Master on the rolls of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, and the oldest Past High Priest of Jerusalem H. R. A. Chapter, No. 3. He was also a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, 33°.

NOT ONLY A FORGER BUT A FALSE PRETENDER.—Frederick Schrayshuen is said to be a Jersey farmer who gains a good living by raising hay in the sterile soil of a portion of that State, and then by selling it, in short weight, to Philadelphians. Before transferring his loads across the river, he has them weighed by the Superintendent of the Hay Market in Camden, who gives him a certified weigh bill. Then the farmer comes over and sells his load, the purchaser taking it for granted, when he sees the weigh-bill, that all is right. Now it is alleged that Schrayshuen obtained some blanks, and forged the name of the master of weights, and then sold a load of hay to a Mr. Grover, that was much lighter than the bill stated, obtaining thereby a full price for a short amount. All this in time was discovered, and Schrayshuen was yesterday arrested at Thirty-eighth and Market streets. Alderman Maule committed him.

THE FAIR now in progress at the Presbyterian church in German street, below Third, of which Rev. A. Culver is pastor, gives promise of full success. The room is tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, while the tables are literally loaded with every variety of useful and fancy articles, which are being disposed of at reasonable prices. Some very beautiful works of art are comprised in the list of attractions, among which a life-sized portrait of the late Rev. T. H. Brainard, D. D., is deserving of special notice, on account of its striking truthfulness. A sight of it alone is well worth a visit to the Fair. A brass band will be in attendance on Friday evening.

THIEVES ENTER AND STEAL.—Last night thieves entered the restaurant of Philip H. Lauber, on Fifth street, above Chesnut, by means of false keys. They were in no hurry to leave when once in, and commenced an onslaught on all the edibles in the establishment, and tapped new casks of good spirits, and for about two hours "they did eat and be merry," and only refrained from a regular jubilee ceremonial from fear of suddenly seeing some stalwart tipstave officer in their midst. They took with them about $2 in change, and left at a very late, or rather early hour this morning.

INSULTING FEMALES.—Archibald W. Burk was arrested at Eighth and Chesnut last evening, by Reserve Officer Hill, for insulting a young lady who was about entering a car. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was held in $800 bail for his future good behavior. It is time that something more than merely holding offenders of this class to bail was done. Young ladies are insulted nightly on Chesnut street. Six months in the County Prison would prevent it.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—Andrew Herring was arrested this morning, on suspicion of robbing a grocery store at Twenty-third and Wood streets. The bulk window of the store was smashed in, and through it the burglars crawled. They stole about twenty dollars in pennies, a lot of cigars, and some whisky. Herring, an old offender in that line, was found hanging around the place right after the robbery. Alderman Pancoast committed him.

THE VOTE on the silver fire-horn at St. Theresa's Fair, Assembly Building, Tenth and Chesnut streets, stands as follows:—Reliance Fire Company, 97; Harmony, 57; Moyamensing Hose, 27; scattering, 14

LARCENY OF THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—John Curn was yesterday arrested, charged with robbing the lager-beer saloon at Eleventh and Master streets of thirty five dollars. Alderman Fitch committed him.

TREBLE, DOUBLE, OR SINGLE-PLATED Spoons and Forks of the best quality Nickel or German Silver or Metal; Plated and Steel Nut Picks, and a variety of Ivory handle Tea and Dinner Knives. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

FOR FOSTERING OR DEVELOPING THE inventive or mechanical talent of a boy, and to keep from improper street associations, what is more desirable than a Chest of Tools and Boys' Workbench, such as may be found at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WOSTENHOLM'S PATENT-BACK POCKET Knives (a splendid article), and a variety of others, and Scissors in sets, for gifts. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
CASH ASSETS NEARLY $2,000,000.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

The AMERICAN is prepared to issue Policies of every description affecting Life Insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features presented in its Prospectus, which can be had at the Office of the Company, and of all its Agents.

ALL MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST will participate in the dividend at that time.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE,
ALEX. WHILDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 18 11t.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 19

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsSp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider: also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1·75 to $50.
Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess, Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards and a great variety of
NEW GAMES, ETC.
1868. DIARIES. 1868.
R HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
129 11 25 No. 913 ARCH Street.

SKATING PARKS.

FINE SKATING! FINE SKATING!
AT THE
HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS Street, between SECOND and FRONT Sts.
Take FIFTH and SIXTH, UNION, and SECOND and THIRD Streets Cars.
THE SNOW IS ALL REMOVED FROM THE ICE.
Brilliantly illuminated with Gas, and additional Ladies' Accommodations have been provided.
Arrangements have been made by the Proprietor with Mr. E. H. Hayhurst to be daily in attendance at the Park, to give instructions in skating when applied to.
Fine Band of Music in attendance.
Season Tickets, $3.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 11*

SKATING! SKATING!!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Admission, 25 cents. Park open until 10 o'clock at night. The celebrated Washington Band. 11*

EXCELLENT SKATING AT THE ARCTIC PARK, EIGHTH and COLUMBIA Avenue, THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Season Tickets, $3. A deduction for clubs. 11*

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.)
No. 115 South THIRD Street.
CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES,
40 Cents Per Pound.
DOUBLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
SINGLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
LONDON LAYER RAISINS.
LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS.
SULTANA RAISINS.
SEEDLESS RAISINS.
NEW LAYER FIGS, PRUNELLOS,
PRUNES, PLUMS,
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS,
ORANGES, CITRON, CURRANTS,
And a great variety of Goods suitable for the Christmas Season, at the lowest prices. [12 19 ths2w
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS
THE GREAT CHRISTMAS
NOVELTY.
These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this
CHRISTMAS SALES,
AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
WONDERFULLY SILENT
SUPERB CHRISTMAS PRESENT
EFFICIENT & COMPLETE
No. 720 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange		U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·83	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & Jy.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ℘ cent. 10-40's, do.
$150·13	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·13	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 125

HOLIDAY GOODS.
WALNUT TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, SLEDS, IRON AND TIN TOYS. WALNUT CARVINGS, BOOT-BLACKING TABLES, SKATES, CUTLERY,
And a general variety of USEFUL ARTICLES in Britannia, Tin, Iron, and Wooden Ware, at
E. A. WILDMAN'S
House-Furnishing Depot,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS!
J. A. BANCROFT & CO.,
NO. 512 ARCH STREET,
Offer, at the lowest prices, a well-selected stock of
FINE BOOKS,
Juveniles, and Toy Books, of all kinds,
Bibles, Prayer, Hymn Books,
Diaries, Etc.
NEW GAMES, DISSECTED PICTURES,
BUILDING A B C BLOCKS, ETC.,
IN GREAT VARIETY. [12 19 3t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 85p

THIRD EDITION

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

One o'clock Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 19—1·20 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois, 89⅞; Erie, 49¾. The market for American securities is quiet. Consols for money, 92 9-16 for money.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—1·20 P. M.—There is more activity in the cotton market, and the sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions and produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, Dec. 19.—Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—The ship Lovell, before reported ashore off the coast of Ireland, is now afloat.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented a memorial from citizens of Cincinnati in regard to the right of citizens abroad; which gave rise to considerable debate by Messrs. Conness (Cal.), Johnson (Md.), Sumner (Mass.), Sherman (Ohio), and others.

Mr. Conness strongly urged immediate action, which seems to be the general sense of the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Deficiency bill from the House was reported, with amendments, and discussed.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Halsey (N. J.) presented a petition from John A. Baxter, Benjamin Wells, and others, submitting a proposition and asking aid to establish a mail steamship line between New York, Southampton, and Bremen. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Higby (Cal.) offered a resolution to stereotype the report of J. Ross Brown, on Mining, Statistics, etc. Referred to Committee on Printing.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, with a copy of the report of Colonel Hassan, of the Engineers, respecting the improvement of the Pawtucket River, Rhode Island. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also from the Attorney General, transmitting paper and a report on the condition of the Indian Trust Fund, stocks, etc. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Peters (Me.) the Committee on Elections were instructed to inquire and report which of the two claimants for a seat as delegate from New Mexico hold the prima facie evidence of a right to the seat.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back adversely the Senate bill to provide means for the prosecution of the work on the distributing reservoir of the Washington aqueduct. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to the settlement of military bounty claims as that all claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866, be settled or adjusted by the Second Auditor in the Treasury Department. Adopted.

Mr. Boyer (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a concurrent resolution of thanks to Major-General Hancock for a patriotic exercise of duty, and for his timely vindication of the supremacy of civil law as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) objected, and insisted on the regular order of business.

The House resumed, as the regular order of business in the morning hour, the consideration of the bill reported yesterday, by Mr. Garfield (Ohio), in reference to deserters.

Mr. Boyer (Pa.) addressed the House in support of the bill, particularly of its second section, which repeals the twenty-first section, of the law of March 3, 1862, disfranchising deserters.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) moved to amend the second section by adding a proviso that it should not be construed as relieving from the penalties and disabilities of the twenty-first section of the act of 1865, any person who had deserted from the army or navy and went over to the enemy.

Mr. Garfield declared his cheerful acceptance of the amendment.

Mr. Pile (Mo.) gave some statistics as to desertions, including the statement that only five thousand deserters had gone over to the enemy, and most of those from Rebel prisons. He advocated the passage of the bill, holding that it was wrong to disfranchise 175 000 to 200,000 men recorded as deserters for the purpose of punishing those other 5000 men, and who had at the outbreak of the Rebellion abandoned their flag and took up arms against it.

He thought, however, that the bill ought to be recommitted and modified so as to grant relief only to those who were technically but not really deserters.

Mr. Hawkins (Tenn.) addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Washburne (Ind.) quoted the report of the Provost Marshal-General, to the effect that the rolls showed the number of deserters to be 278 644, but that many deserters had voluntarily reported.

Mr. Pile remarked that these very men were still borne on the rolls as deserters.

Mr. Garfield, referring to the report of the Provost Marshal-General, remarked that under the section of the law, which it was now proposed to repeal, more than a quarter of a million of citizens were disfranchised, and that according to the same report twenty-five per cent. of that number would be a very small estimate of the proportion of that vast number who were true and faithful soldiers. It was therefore necessary to provide a remedy by some general legislation, as there was very little hope to get a meritorious case through, under the Executive head of the United States, if that meritorious case happened to be a person of his (Garfield's) party. After further debate the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Woodward (Pa.), on leave, introduced a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjourn the sale of eight thousand shares of the stock owned by the United States in the National Swamp Canal Company, from January 2 1868, to February 8, 1868. Passed.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a substitute for a bill introduced by Mr. Hunter, a bill enacting that United States and National Bank notes shall be subject to taxation by or under State authority, in the same manner as other moneys are taxed, and at no higher rate. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.) offered a resolution, requesting the President to communicate copies of all correspondence with, and instructions to, the United States Minister to Russia, in reference to the acquisition of Russian America. Also, all the correspondence with the Russian Minister at Washington, concerning the late treaty with Russia, and all the information in the possession of the Executive Department in reference to the country proposed to be ceded by that treaty. Adopted.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to pensions, by making them date from the day of discharge, etc. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire and report whether it is expedient to permit any of the bonds in which the United States debt may be funded to be entailed for charitable or educational purposes, under suitable regulations as to interest, registration, and escheats. Adopted.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.), from the Post Office Committee, reported a post route bill. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to any officers employed in the various departments of Washington, Ill. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The incorporation papers of the Pacific Mutual Express Company were filed to-day. The incorporators are some of the wealthiest citizens of San Francisco, and A. E. Felton and T. C. Durent, of New York. The Company propose doing business between San Francisco, New York, and China. A. K. Grimes is President; T. W. Coe Vice-President.

Arrived—Ship Ruth, Rio Janeiro.

Cleared—Ship Cutwater, Queenstown.

Flour dull at $7·50@8; Oregon, $7·50. Wheat, $2·50. Legal-tenders, 75c.

Fire in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19.—N. B. Burr's flour mill in Pawtucket was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000 to $70,000, with an insurance of $35,000, mostly in New York offices.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Cotton steady at 15½. Flour very dull, but prices unchanged. Wheat scarce, and, with little or no demand prices are 5c. lower; choice Southern red, $2·75. Corn active and scarce; prime dry white, $1·25; yellow, $1·26@1·27. Oats firm at 75@77c. Rye scarce and unchanged. Provisions quiet; bulk meats, 9@9½c. for shoulders; 11c. for sides; Bacon, 11½@12c. for shoulders, and 13@13½c. for sides; Lard, 13½@14c.

NEW FORCING HOSE.—The America Steam Fire Engine Company received to-day 600 feet of new 9-inch forcing hose, all ready for service.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 5p

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE AT ST. THOMAS.

Official Despatches of the Late Admiral Palmer.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

Secretary Welles this morning received despatches from Rear Admiral James S. Palmer, since deceased, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, giving full particulars of the earthquake at St. Thomas, in which the Monongahela and De Soto were so badly damaged. He describes the rising of the sea in the harbor, which threatened to engulf his ship, the Susquehanna. With a feeling of awe, he says, the officers and crew awaited its arrival.

It came rushing on, tumbling over the rocks that formed the entrance to the harbor, carrying everything before it. A small steamer and sailing vessel trying to get in were engulfed and never seen again, and the vessels at anchor near the entrance were lifted from their moorings and carried over the rocks leeward. The Susquehanna rose upon the rollers, encountering three in succession, the anchors and chains holding on bravely.

The sea now rushed in and receded with great violence as the sunken wrecks were rising. The shipping in the harbor were swept from their moorings and drifted wildly about. The small craft in shore were lifted up and thrown into the streets of St. Thomas, and left stranded along the water front. Boats were capsized, and men in the water swimming for their lives. At last the water in the Bay subsided into a sort of whirlpool, and as soon as he could, Admiral Palmer got out his boats and sent them to the rescue of the drowning men.

Several were picked up, and one dead already. He also describes the condition of the De Soto, which has already been published. Constant shocks of earthquakes occurred every ten or fifteen minutes, and so continued with more or less severity through the night. The damage on shore was far more ruinous to the merchants than that occasioned by the late hurricane. The first heavy roller went up into the town, swamping the stores, which were mostly on the bay front, floating out and finally stranding the goods in unheard-of directions.

The panic that seized the inhabitants was painful, rushing up the hillside crying for mercy and listening to no attempt to pacify them. All the stores and dwellings were abandoned, their owners either in the streets or the wooden buildings of their friends.

The damage sustained by the Susquehanna was not material.

The despatch is dated November 19, and at St. Thomas, on the evening after the earthquake.

Commodore Boggs, commanding the De Sota, has made an official report to the Navy Department concerning the earthquake at Saint Thomas.

The Navy Department received this morning the following:—

FLAGSHIP SUSQUEHANNA, SANTA CRUZ, W. I., November 23, 1867.—Sir:—Upon my reaching Santa Cruz on the morning of the 20th instant, I found the Monongahela lying stranded on the wharves abreast of the town in a nearly upright position, placed there as if for some specific purpose.

The Commodore is now getting out his guns and coal and lightening his vessel as much as possible, with the intention of getting her upright. The report of the Survey will inform the Department of her condition and of the practicability of launching her.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES S. PALMER,
Rear Admiral Commanding U. S. Squadron.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary Navy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Arthur Mullen. In this case the defendant was charged with carrying on a distillery without having paid the special tax. The evidence on the part of the Government was that the defendant took out a license for a distillery in American street, above Master, on November 8th 1866, and this license expired on April 30th, 1867.

A new tax was not taken, but on August 31 last, several revenue officers visited the distillery and found everything in running order and warm, as if but recently in operation, and the defendant, upon being questioned, said he was "running the machine." Verdict guilty.

The Judge imposed a fine of $500, remarking that other convictions of the same offense would be more severely dealt with.

The United States vs. Daniel Carr. In this case the defendant was charged with rescuing property from the custody of the United States Marshal. This was the case of the Richmond riot of October 3, in which the defendant is accused of taking part. The evidence on the part of the Government was that, when the first still was taken by the revenue officers from a distillery at William and Edgemont streets, under a writ issued for the purpose, the defendant at first questioned their right to enter upon the premises, and afterwards seized the still and attempted to take it away from them. After the fight between the crowd and the officers had ceased, he was seen standing near one of the wagons, with Deputy Marshal Schuyler's hat in one hand and a stone in the other. He threw the hat to Mr. Schuyler and then ran away. Soon afterwards he was seen going up Salmon street, with one of the rescued stills. The defense alleged an alibi. On trial. O'Byrne for defendant.

The jurors not empanelled in the preceding case were discharged from further attendance.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The Commonwealth vs. Daniel Braddock. In this case the defendant was charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud, and false pretenses, by inducing Benjamin D. Johnson to buy, as a valuable and lucrative thing, for a high price, an utterly worthless patent right for an invention called "Lamel's Patent Lubricating Oil." Before reported.

The defense alleged that Mr. Johnson praised and recommended this oil to Mr. Braddock, before the latter ever knew anything about it, and actually persuaded him to buy it as a good thing; that Mr. Braddock did not enter into any conspiracy of any kind, and made no false representations to Mr. Johnson, nor any that that gentleman did not know to be perfectly true; that Mr. Johnson made the purchase independently of anything that Mr. Braddock had said to him, and solely upon his own knowledge of the oil. Mr. Braddock's good character was also put in evidence. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—James W. Welsh was tried upon a charge of false pretenses. Samuel C. Godshell, agent at J. M. Rummel's coal office, in Second street, below Walnut, testified that about three weeks ago the defendant went to his office, and stated that he was the nephew of Mrs. C. Strawn, who lived in Second street, below Market, and was keeping tavern for her at No. 28 Strawberry street; that he needed a ton of coal, and had been authorized by Mrs. Strawn to order it, she saying that she would pay for it; Mrs. Strawn being well known as a responsible person, and this story sounding plausible, the coal was furnished;

Mrs. Strawn testified that the defendant was her tenant at No. 28 Strawberry street, $100 per month rent; that he was keeping tavern for himself alone, and was neither her relative nor agent. She had given him the money with which to obtain his license when he started in business, but deputed to him no authority. Her son paid the bill for the coal when it was presented, but the statements under which it was obtained were false.

The defense alleged that when the defendant took possession of the tavern, Mrs. Strawn told him that he was to conduct the business in such a manner that the place would be worked up to a profitable status, paying the stipulated rent, and when he should determine to sell out, she would allow him half the good will. She did tell him to buy this coal, and afterwards said to a Mr. Bentley that she had sent him to a friend's coal office, in Second street, below Walnut, to get a ton of coal, which she had presented to him as a gift. She was then befriending him; but he suddenly offended her by marrying against her wishes, and hence this prosecution.

The Judge charged the jury that if they were satisfied that the defendant had done this thing deliberately, and with a full knowledge of the wrong he was committing, he should be convicted; but if, on the other hand, they believed he had acted under an honest misunderstanding of the agreement existing between him and the prosecutrix, then he should be acquitted. Verdict not guilty, and the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Robertson vs. City of Philadelphia. An action for damages for the loss of plants alleged to have been killed by gas escaped from the defendant's gas pipes, which were alleged to have been negligently left out of repair. Before reported.

The defense alleged that the pipes were in as good condition as it was possible to keep them; that very little gas escaped, and that could have easily been turned from the plants by the plaintiff, if he had dug a trench around his hot house. On trial.

A PROPOSED DIVISION.—At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Episcopal Convention lately held in this city, having in charge the subject of dividing the Diocese of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that the most feasible division will be by a longitudinal line, leaving the fourteen eastern counties in the old diocese, and thirty counties of the middle section in the new Diocese. This movement will require considerable time and trouble, but it is regarded as practicable, and is thought satisfactory.

CHRISTMAS STORY

FOR 1867.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

BY

CHARLES DICKENS AND WILKIE COLLIN

[Continued from our last issue.]

ENTER THE HOUSEKEEPER.

The wine merchant sat in his dining-room next morning to receive the personal applicants for the vacant post in his establishment. It was an old-fashioned wainscoted room; the panels ornamented with festoons of flowers carved in wood; with an oaken floor, a well-worn Turkey carpet, and dark mahogany furniture, all of which had seen service and polish under Pebbleson Nephew. The great sideboard had assisted at many business dinners given by Pebbleson Nephew to their connection, on the principle of throwing sprats overboard to catch whales; and Pebbleson Nephew's comprehensive three-sided plate-warmer, made to fit the whole front of the large fireplace, kept watch beneath it over a sarcophagus-shaped cellaret that had in its time held many a dozen of Pebbleson Nephew's wine. But the little rubicund old bachelor with a pigtail, whose portrait was over the sideboard (and who could easily be identified as decidedly Pebbleson and decidedly not Nephew), had retired into another sarcophagus, and the plate-warmer had grown as cold as he. So the golden and black griffins that supported the candelabra, with black balls in their mouths at the end of gilded chains, looked as if in their old age they had lost all heart for playing at ball, and were dolefully exhibiting their chains in the Missionary line of inquiry—whether they had not earned emancipation by this time, and were not griffins and brothers?

Such a Columbus of a morning was the summer morning, that it discovered Cripple Corner. The light and warmth pierced in at the open windows, and irradiated the picture of a lady hanging over the chimney-piece, the only other decoration of the walls.

"My mother at five-and-twenty," said Mr. Wilding to himself, as his eyes enthusiastically followed the light to the portrait's face, "I hang up here, in order that visitors may admire my mother in the bloom of her youth and beauty. My mother at fifty I hang in the seclusion of my own chamber, as a remembrance sacred to me. Oh! It's you, Jarvis!"

These latter words he addressed to a clerk who had tapped at the door, and now looked in.

"Yes, sir. I merely wished to mention that it's gone ten, sir, and that there are several females in the counting-house."

"Dear me!" said the wine merchant, deepening in the pink of his complexion and whitening in the white; "are there several? So many as several? I had better begin before there are more. I'll see them one by one, Jarvis, in the order of their arrival."

Hastily intrenching himself in his easy-chair, at the table, behind a great inkstand, having first placed a chair on the other side of the table opposite his own seat, Mr. Wilding entered on his task with considerable trepidation.

He ran the gauntlet that must be run on any such occasion. There were the usual species of profoundly unsympathetic women, and the usual species of much too sympathetic women. There were buccaneering widows who came to seize him, and who griped umbrellas under their arms, as if each umbrella were he, and each griper had got him. There were towering maiden ladies who had seen better days, and who came armed with clerical testimonials to their theology, as if he were Saint Peter with his keys. There were gentle maiden ladies who came to marry him. There were professional housekeepers, like non-commissioned officers, who put him through his domestic exercise, instead of submitting themselves to catechism. There were languid invalids to whom salary was not so much an object as the comforts of a private hospital. There were sensitive creatures who burst into tears on being addressed, and had to be restored with glasses of cold water. There were some respondents who came two together,—a highly promising one and a wholly unpromising one,—of whom the promising one answered all questions charmingly, until it would at last appear that she was not a candidate at all, but only the friend of the unpromising one, who had glowered in absolute silence and apparent injury.

At last, when the good wine merchant's simple heart was failing him, there entered an applicant quite different from all the rest. A woman, perhaps fifty, but looking younger, with a face remarkable for placid cheerfulness, and a manner no less remarkable for its quiet expression of equability of temper. Nothing in her dress could have been changed to her advantage. Nothing in the noiseless self-possession of her manner could have been changed to her advantage. Nothing could have been in better unison with both than her voice when she answered the question, "What name shall I have the pleasure of noting down?" with the words, "My name is Sarah Goldstraw. Mrs. Goldstraw. My husband has been dead many years, and we had no family."

Half a dozen questions had scarcely extracted as much to the purpose from any one else. The voice dwelt so agreeably on Mr. Wilding's ear, as he made his note, that he was rather long about it. When he looked up again, Mrs. Goldstraw's glance had naturally gone round the room, and now returned to him from the chimney-piece. Its expression was one of frank readiness to be questioned, and to answer straight.

"You will excuse my asking you a few questions?" said the modest wine merchant.

"Oh, surely, sir. Or I should have no business here."

"Have you filled the station of housekeeper before?"

"Only once. I have lived with the same widow lady for twelve years—ever since I lost my husband. She was an invalid, and is lately dead, which is the occasion of my now wearing black."

"I do not doubt that she has left you the best credentials?" said Mr. Wilding.

"I hope I may say the very best. I thought it would save trouble, sir, if I wrote down the name and address of her representatives, and brought it with me"—laying a card on the table.

"You singularly remind me, Mrs. Goldstraw," said Wilding, taking the card beside him, "of a manner and tone of voice that I was once acquainted with. Not of an individual—I feel sure of that, though I cannot recall what it is I have in my mind—but of a general bearing. I ought to add, it was a kind and pleasant one."

She smiled, as she rejoined—"At least, I am very glad of that, sir."

"Yes," said the wine merchant, thoughtfully repeating his last phrase, with a momentary glance at his future housekeeper, "it was a kind and pleasant one. But that is the most I can make of it. Memory is sometimes like a half-forgotten dream. I don't know how it may appear to you, Mrs. Goldstraw, but so it appears to me."

Probably it appeared to Mrs. Goldstraw in a similar light, for she quietly assented to the proposition. Mr. Wilding then offered to put himself at once in communication with the gentlemen named upon the card—a firm of proctors in Doctors' Commons. To this Mrs. Goldstraw thankfully assented. Doctors' Commons not being far off, Mr. Wilding suggested the feasibility of Mrs. Goldstraw's looking in again, say in three hours' time. Mrs. Goldstraw readily undertook to do so. In fine, the result of Mr. Wilding's inquiries being eminently satisfactory, Mrs. Goldstraw was that afternoon engaged (on her own perfectly fair terms) to come to-morrow, and set up her rest as housekeeper in Cripple Corner.

THE HOUSEKEEPER SPEAKS.

On the next day Mrs. Goldstraw arrived, to enter on her domestic duties.

Having settled herself in her own room, without troubling the servants, and without wasting time, the new housekeeper announced herself as waiting to be favored with any instructions which her master might wish to give her. The wine merchant received Mrs. Goldstraw in the dining-room, in which he had seen her on the previous day; and, the usual preliminary civilities having passed on either side, the two sat down to take counsel together on the affairs of the house.

"About the meals, sir?" said Mrs. Goldstraw. "Have I a large or a small number to provide for?"

"If I can carry out a certain old-fashioned plan of mine," replied Mr. Wilding, "you will have a large number to provide for. I am a lonely single man, Mrs. Goldstraw; and I hope to live with all the persons in my employment as if they were members of my family. Until that time comes, you will only have me, and the new partner whom I expect immediately, to provide for. What my partner's habits may be, I cannot yet say. But I may describe myself as a man of regular hours, with an invariable appetite that you may depend upon to an ounce."

"About breakfast, sir?" asked Mrs. Goldstraw. "Is there anything particular—?"

She hesitated, and left the sentence unfinished. Her eyes turned slowly away from her master, and looked towards the chimney-piece. If she had been a less excellent and experienced housekeeper, Mr. Wilding might have fancied that her attention was beginning to wander at the very outset of the interview.

"Eight o'clock is my breakfast hour," he resumed. "It is one of my virtues to be never tired of broiled bacon, and it is one of my vices to be habitually suspicious of the freshness of eggs." Mrs. Goldstraw looked back at him, still a little divided between her master's chimney-piece and her master. "I take tea," Mr. Wilding went on; "and I am perhaps rather nervous and fidgety about drinking it within a certain time after it is made. If my tea stands too long—"

He hesitated, on his side, and left the sentence unfinished. If he had not been engaged in discussing a subject of such paramount interest to himself as his breakfast, Mrs. Goldstraw might have fancied that *his* attention was beginning to wander at the very outset of the interview.

"If your tea stands too long, sir—?" said the housekeeper, politely taking up her master's lost thread.

"If my tea stands too long," repeated the wine merchant, mechanically, his mind getting further and further away from his breakfast, and his eyes fixing themselves more and more inquiringly on his housekeeper's face. "If my tea— Dear, dear me, Mrs. Goldstraw! what *is* the manner and tone of voice that you remind me of? It strikes me even more strongly to-day than it did when I saw you yesterday. What can it be?"

"What can it be?" repeated Mrs. Goldstraw.

She said the words, evidently thinking, while she spoke them, of something else. The wine merchant, still looking at her inquiringly, observed that her eyes wandered towards the chimney-piece once more. They fixed on the portrait of his mother, which hung there, and looked at it with that slight contraction of the brow which accompanies a scarcely conscious effort of memory. Mr. Wilding remarked:—

"My late dear mother, when she was five-and-twenty."

Mrs. Goldstraw thanked him with a movement of the head for being at the pains to explain the picture, and said, with a cleared brow, that it was the portrait of a very beautiful lady.

Mr. Wilding, falling back into his former perplexity, tried once more to recover that lost recollection, associated so closely, and yet so undiscoverably, with his new housekeeper's voice and manner.

"Excuse my asking you a question which has nothing to do with me or my breakfast," he said. "May I inquire if you have ever occupied any other situation than the situation of housekeeper?"

"Oh, yes, sir. I began life as one of the nurses at the Foundling."

"Why, that's it!" cried the wine merchant, pushing back his chair. "By Heaven! Their manner is the manner you remind me of!"

In an astonished look at him, Mrs. Goldstraw changed color, checked herself, turned her eyes upon the ground, and sat still and silent.

"What is the matter?" asked Mr. Wilding.

"Do I understand that you were in the Foundling, sir?"

"Certainly. I am not ashamed to own it."

"Under the name you now bear?"

"Under the name of Walter Wilding."

"And the lady——?" Mrs. Goldstraw stopped short, with a look at the portrait which was now unmistakably a look of alarm.

"You mean my mother," interrupted Mr. Wilding.

"Your—mother," repeated the housekeeper, a little constrainedly, "removed you from the Foundling? At what age, sir?"

"At between eleven and twelve years old. It's quite a romantic adventure, Mrs. Goldstraw."

He told the story of the lady having spoken to him while he sat at dinner with the other boys in the Foundling, and of all that had followed, in his innocently communicative way. "My poor mother could never have discovered me," he added, "if she had not met with one of the matrons who pitied her. The matron consented to touch the boy whose name was 'Walter Wilding' as she went round the dinner-tables—and so my mother discovered me again, after having parted from me as an infant at the Foundling doors."

At those words Mrs. Goldstraw's hand, resting on the table, dropped helplessly into her lap. She sat, looking at her new master, with a face that had turned deadly pale, and with eyes that expressed an unutterable dismay.

"What does this mean?" asked the wine merchant. "Stop!" he cried. "Is there something else in the past time which I ought to associate with you? I remember my mother telling me of another person at the Foundling, to whose kindness she owed a debt of gratitude. When she first parted with me, as an infant, one of the nurses informed her of the name that had been given to me in the institution. You were that nurse?"

"God forgive me, sir—I was that nurse!"

"God forgive you?"

"We had better get back, sir (if I may make so bold as to say so), to my duties in the house," said Mrs. Goldstraw. "Your breakfast-hour is eight. Do you lunch, or dine, in the middle of the day?"

The excessive pinkness which Mr. Bintrey had noticed in his client's face began to appear there once more. Mr. Wilding put his hand to his head, and mastered some momentary confusion in that quarter, before he spoke again.

"Mrs. Goldstraw," he said, "you are concealing something from me!"

The housekeeper obstinately repeated, "Please to favor me, sir, by saying whether you lunch, or dine, in the middle of the day?"

"I don't know what I do in the middle of the day. I can't enter into my household affairs, Mrs. Goldstraw, till I know why you regret an act of kindness to my mother which she always spoke of gratefully to the end of her life. You are not doing me a service by your silence. You are agitating me, you are alarming me, you are bringing on the singing in my head."

His hand went up to his head again, and the pink in his face deepened by a shade or two.

"It's hard, sir, on just entering your service," said the housekeeper, "to say what may cost me the loss of your good-will. Please to remember, end how it may, that I only speak because you have insisted on my speaking, and because I see that I am alarming you by my silence. When I told the poor lady whose portrait you have got there the name by which her infant was christened in the Foundling, I allowed myself to forget my duty, and dreadful consequences, I am afraid, have followed from it. I'll tell you the truth, as plainly as I can. A few months from the time when I had informed the lady of her baby's name, there came to our institution in the country another lady (a stranger), whose object was to adopt one of our children. She brought the needful permission with her, and after looking at a great many of the children, without being able to make up her mind, she took a sudden fancy to one of the babies—a boy—under my care. Try, pray try, to compose yourself, sir! It's no use disguising it any longer. The child the stranger took away was the child of that lady whose portrait hangs there!"

Mr. Wilding started to his feet. "Impossible!" he cried out, vehemently. "What are you taking about? What absurd story are you telling me now? There's her portrait! Haven't I told you so already? The portrait of my mother!"

"When that unhappy lady removed you from the Foundling, in after years," said Mrs. Goldstraw, gently, "she was the victim, and you were the victim, sir, of a dreadful mistake."

He dropped back into his chair. "The room goes round with me," he said. "My head! my head!" The housekeeper rose in alarm, and opened the windows. Before she could get to the door to call for help, a sudden burst of tears relieved the impression which had at first almost appeared to threaten his life. He signed entreatingly to Mrs. Goldstraw not to leave him. She waited until the paroxysm of weeping had worn itself out. He raised his head as he recovered himself, and looked at her with the angry unreasoning suspicion of a weak man.

"Mistake?" he said, wildly repeating her last word. "How do I know you are not mistaken yourself?"

"There is no hope that I am mistaken, sir. I will tell you why, when you are better fit to hear it."

"Now! now!"

The tone in which he spoke warned Mrs. Goldstraw that it would be cruel kindness to let him comfort himself a moment longer with the vain hope that she might be wrong. A few words more would end it, and those few words she determined to speak.

"I have told you," she said, "that the child of the lady whose portrait hangs there was adopted in its infancy and taken away by a stranger. I am as certain of what I say as that I am now sitting here, obliged to distress you sir, sorely against my will. Please to carry your mind on, now, to about three months after that time. I was then at the Foundling, in London, waiting to take some children to our institution in the country. There was a question that day about naming an infant—a boy—who had just been received. We generally named them out of the Directory. On this occasion, one of the gentlemen who managed the Hospital happened to be looking over the Register. He noticed that the name of the baby who had been adopted (Walter Wilding) was scratched out, for the reason, of course, that the child had been removed for good from our care. 'Here's a name to let,' he said. 'Give it to the new foundling who has been received to-day.' The name was given and the child was christened. You, sir, was that child."

The wine merchant's head dropped on his breast. "I was that child!" he said to himself, trying helplessly to fix the idea in his mind. "I was that child!"

"Not long after you had been received into the Institution, sir," pursued Mrs. Goldstraw, "I left my situation there, to be married. If you will remember that, and if you can give your mind to it, you will see for yourself how the mistake happened. Between eleven and twelve years passed before the lady whom you have believed to be your mother returned to the Foundling, to find her son, and remove him to her own home. The lady only knew that her infant had been called 'Walter Wilding.' The matron, who took pity on her, could but point out the only 'Walter Wilding' known in the Institution. I, who might have set the matter right, was far away from the Foundling and all that belonged to it. There was nothing—there was really nothing—that could prevent this terrible mistake from taking place. I feel for you—I do indeed, sir! You must think—and with reason—that it was an evil hour that I came here (innocently enough, I'm sure), to apply for your housekeeper's place. I feel as if I was to blame—I feel as if I ought to have had more self command. If I had only been able to keep my face from showing you what that portrait and what your own words put into my mind, you need never, to your dying day, have known what you know now."

Mr. Wilding looked up suddenly. The inbred honesty of the man rose in protest against the housekeeper's last words. His mind seemed to steady itself, for the moment, under the shock that had fallen on it.

"Do you mean to say that you would have concealed this from me if you could?" he exclaimed.

"I hope I should always tell the truth, sir, if I was asked," said Mrs. Goldstraw. "And I know it is better for *me* that I should not have a secret of this sort weighing on my mind. But is it better for *you*? What use can it serve now—?"

"What use? Why, good Lord! if your story is true—"

"Should I have told it, sir, as I am now situated, if it had not been true?"

"I beg your pardon," said the wine merchant, "You must make allowance for me. This dreadful discovery is something I can't realize even yet. We loved each other so dearly,—I felt so fondly that I was her son. She died, Mrs. Goldstraw, in my arms—she died blessing me as only a mother *could* have blessed me. And now, after all these years, to be told she was *not* my mother! O me, O me! I don't know what I am saying!" he cried, as the impulse of self control under which he had spoked a moment since flickered and died out. "It was not this dreadful grief—it was something else that I had it in my mind to speak of. Yes, yes. You surprised me—you wounded me just now. You talked as if you would have hidden this from me, if you could. Don't talk in that way again. It would have been a crime to have hidden it. You mean well, I know. I don't want to distress you—you are a kind-hearted woman. But you don't remember what my position is. She left me all that I possess, in the firm persuasion that I was her son. I am not her son. I have taken the place—I have innocently got the inheritance of another man. He must be found! How do I know he is not at this moment in misery, without bread to eat? He must be found! My only hope of bearing up against the shock that has fallen on me is the hope of doing something which *she* would have approved. You must know more, Mrs. Goldstraw, than you have told me yet. Who was the stranger who adopted the child? You must have heard the lady's name?"

"I never heard it, sir. I have never seen her, or heard of her, since."

"Did she say nothing when she took the child away? Search your memory. She must have said something."

"Only one thing, sir, that I can remember. It was a miserably bad season, that year; and many of the children were suffering from it. When she took the baby away, the lady said to me, laughing, 'Don't be alarmed about his health. He will be brought up in a better climate than this—I am going to take him to Switzerzerland.'"

"To Switzerland? What part of Switzerland?"

"She didn't say, sir."

"Only that faint clew!" said Mr. Wilding. "And a quarter of a century has passed since the child was taken away! What am I to do?"

"I hope you won't take offense at my freedom, sir," said Mrs. Goldstraw; "but why should you distress yourself about what is to be done? He may not be alive now, for anything you know. And if he is alive, it's not likely he can be in any distress. The lady who adopted him was a bred and born lady—it was easy to see that. And she must have satisfied them at the Foundling that she could provide for the child, or they would never have let her take him away. If I was in your place, sir—please to excuse my saying so—I should comfort myself with remembering that I had loved that poor lady whose portrait you have got there—truly loved her as my mother, and that she had truly loved me as her son. All she gave to you, she gave for the sake of that love. It never altered while she lived; and it won't alter, I'm sure, as long as *you* live. How can you have a better right, sir, to keep what you have got than that?"

Mr. Wilding's immovable honesty saw the fallacy in his housekeeper's point of view at a glance.

"You don't understand me," he said. "It's *because* I loved her that I feel it a duty—a sacred duty—to do justice to her son. If he is a living man I must find him, for my own sake, as well as for his. I shall break down under this dreadful trial, unless I employ myself—actively, instantly employ myself—in doing what my conscience tells me ought to be done. I must speak to my lawyer; I must set my lawyer at work before I sleep to-night." He approached a tube in the wall of the room, and called down through it to the office below. "Leave me for a little, Mrs. Goldstraw," he resumed; "I shall be more composed, I shall be better able to speak to you later in the day. We shall get on well—I hope we shall get on well together—in spite of what has happened. It isn't your fault; I know it isn't your fault. There! there! shake hands; and—do the best you can in the house—I can't talk about it now."

The door opened as Mrs. Goldstraw advanced towards it, and Mr. Jarvis appeared.

"Send for Mr. Bintrey," said the wine merchant. "Say I want to see him directly."

The clerk unconsciously suspended the execution of the order by announcing "Mr. Vendale," and showing in the new partner in the firm of Wilding & Co.

"Pray, excuse me for one moment, George Vendale," said Wilding. "I have a word to say to Jarvis. Send for Mr. Bintrey," he repeated—"send at once."

Mr. Jarvis laid a letter on the table before he left the room.

"From our correspondents at Neuchatel, I think, sir. The letter has got the Swiss pos mark."

[To be continued.]

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To make an appropriation for the use and support of the Girard College for Orphans for the year 1868.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($135,550), be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, for the use and support of the Girard College for the same year, said appropriation to be applied as follows:—

HOUSEHOLD.

Item 1. Subsistence, forty-four thousand dollars ($44,000.)

Item 2. Clothing, bed clothing, and outfits, twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.)

Item 3. Salary of matron, six hundred and fifty dollars ($650.)

Item 4. Salary of steward, one thousand dollars ($1000.)

Item 5. Salary of six governesses, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.)

Item 6. Salary of four Prefects, two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400).

Item 7. Salary of superintendent of manual labor, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 8. Salary of two physicians, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1200).

Item 9. Salary of dentist, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 10. Wages, eleven thousand dollars ($11,000).

Item 11. Furniture and repairs to furniture, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 12. Fuel, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 13. Gas, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($2250).

Item 14. Repairs and improvements of buildings, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

Item 15. Grounds and improvements, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 16. Filling in and repairing culvert, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 17. Incidental, six hundred dollars ($600).

INSTRUCTION.

Item 18. Salary of President, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 19. Salary of Professor of Industrial Science, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($2250).

Item 20. Salary of Professor of Rhetoric, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($2250).

Item 21. Salary of Professor of Drawing, two thousand dollars ($2000)

Item 22. Salary of Professor of French, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($2250).

Item 23. Salary of Professor of Mathematics, one thousand six hundred dollars ($1600).

Item 24. Salary of Professor of Music, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 25. Salary of three Teachers, nine hundred dollars ($900).

Item 26. Salary of three Teachers, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($1125).

Item 27. Salary of two Teachers, eight hundred and fifty dollars ($850).

Item 28. Salary of two Teachers, one thousand and fifty dollars ($1050).

Item 29. Salary of two Teachers, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($1350).

Item 30. School and Chapel furniture, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 31. School and Philosophical apparatus, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 32. Books and Stationery, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500).

Item 33. Chemical Laboratory Utensils and Chemicals, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 34. Incidentals, seventy-five dollars ($75).

ACCOUNTS.

Item 35. Salary of Secretary and Superintendent of binding-out, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Item 36. Salary of Messenger, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 37. Printing, newspapers, and advertising, five hundred dollars ($500).

LIBRARY.

Item 38. Books and binding, four hundred dollars ($400).

DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE.

Item 39. Expenses of binding out, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 40. Premiums and awards, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 41. Expenses of admission, fifty dollars ($50.)

MANUAL LABOR.

Item 42. Tools, machinery and materials, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Section 2. That warrants for the payment of said appropriation shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
12 19 1t

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,
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FINANCIAL.

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OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!
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WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
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AND
FIVE-TWENTIES,
BOUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY
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COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
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5-20 COUPONS,
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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.
12 10 8w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power
APPLY AT
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LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered etc. etc."

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. BROADWAY, New York." 12 6 3m

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY. A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dewey & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9§

The Story of a Remarkable Man.

Just six years ago there died, at a little town by the seaside in Sussex, England, a member of the English Parliament, who united in himself some of the most opposite and, one would imagine, conflicting characteristics. He was the nephew of an earl; his mother was the daughter of a bishop; he was the descendant of a staunch line of Tory ancestry; associated in marriage connections with a dozen leading families in the Peerage. He had been the leader in the world of fashion, and the darling of singers and actresses; and yet, with these qualities, he was, at the same time, the leader of the extreme Chartist operatives; the pet of even the physical force agitators, who at one time contemplated insurrection for the five points, since conceded in peaceable ways. He was at once a confidant and friend of Louis Napoleon and a champion of Mazzini. This remarkable man left no enemy behind, and despite his extraordinary pursuits and companions, left the prefix of "honest" to his name. To this hour the memory of "Honest Tom Duncombe" is treasured, not only in the immense metropolitan constituency which he represented, but in all the large cities of England.

Mr. Thomas Slugsby Duncombe, M. P., had all the advantages of birth and fortune. He was at Harrow, one of the best public and aristocratic schools; he was in the crack regiment of "Guards," and rose from an ensign to a captaincy, and all the paths of fashionable life were open to him. He was one of the handsomest young men about town, as well as the best dressed, and was the heir to considerable landed estate. There was about him an indefinite charm of grace and refinement. He went in for dress, and became as perfect a dandy as London ever saw. He went in for equipage, and his carriage became familiar to every West End lounger. He went in for horses, and with as much spirit rode the best hack in the Park as he backed the favorite at Newmarket. His vote and interest were sought as a patron of the drama, and he became constant in his attendance on the nightly assemblies of the principal performers, behind the scenes and before. In all these gratifications he associated with the aristocracy, and nothing could have been less anticipated than his undertaking the advocacy of extreme radical opinions, and yet he was for nearly a quarter of a century the working man's representative *par excellence.* It is a singular story.

Duncombe began life a rich man and ended it poor, though he was still in Parliament and lived in ease. He was the soul of good nature, and he gambled. He went on the turf, and lost heavily. He was fond of the society of actresses and opera singers, and they bled him fearfully. At Drury Lane Theatre not many years ago a chosen few of the London lions in public life, including poets, painters, and some five or six leading men of the public press, were favored with a sort of *carte blanche* to mingle with the actors and actresses in what is termed the "first green room," and it was there Tom Duncombe (as he was always called) was of all the most conspicuous. In play, one of his aristocratic associates—Lord Chesterfield—contrived to win a sum which, of itself, caused a millstone of debt to hang round his neck for the rest of his life. It was no less than £100,000! His horses were such splendid animals that the West End tradesmen were in delight when they were stopping at the shop doors. His company was courted with avidity by marquises and dukes, and men would have looked on him with envy, had not his courtesy disarmed them.

But there is now the really extraordinary part of his life to tell. All the time he was out of doors this "glass of fashion and mould of form," he was in Parliament the vehement advocate of universal suffrage, the enemy of the State Church, and the political associate of men like Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist chief. In 1841 he was elected to present the great Chartist petition, signed by 1,300,000 persons. He was one of the most popular speakers in the House of Commons. He spared no one in his defense of the masses against the ruling class, and said things which from the lips of others would have brought the speaker into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. He had a way of going straight to the heart of a topic, and a dashing, winning air which was irresistible.

In the midst of the gayest part of his career, he was constantly presiding at public dinners, attending Chartist meetings, meeting deputations, and attending committees. Days of labor and nights of amusement broke up his constitution at last, and for the concluding ten years of his life he rarely accepted an invitation to parties of any kind. He was, during this period, always fighting off his obligations. His father died in 1840, leaving him an estate. This he had to sell, and the amount realized, namely, £130,000, went at once to his creditors. All this was known to his constituents, but they would have forgiven him anything.—*London Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

Garibaldi's Defeat.

Garibaldi is said to have suffered from extreme prostration after Mentana. On the following day he travelled, in the same railway carriage as his two sons, his son-in-law Canzio Crespi, and the Deputy Cucchi, who had blown up the Zouave barracks at Rome, to Foligno. There several Italian officers condoled with him on his defeat, and put the question whether the French had beaten him. "No," replied the General, "it was our own men," by which he evidently meant that, however gallant, his army was not sufficiently disciplined to meet experienced troops. He even remarked to a general, "It was impossible to conquer with the *canaille* I had under my orders." The affair at Monte Rotondo was a fresh instance of the danger to which undisciplined gallantry may expose an army. The Pontificals lost but two men, and only surrendered when they had spent their last cartouche, and when the houses of the town were actually on fire; while the General himself admits he lost three hundred men in that action alone. It was this heroic struggle which prevented Garibaldi from marching on Rome, and which gave the French time to come up.

Russia Preparing for War.

The movement of the various divisions of the Russian army westward, which we noticed the other day, has been completed; and the Government is now in a position to send 203,000 men to the Turkish or Austrian frontier at a few days' notice. 45,000 men are stationed between Dunaburg, Polotsk, and Witebsk, 20,000 at Borizov and Orza, 18,000 at Minsk, 50,000 in other parts of Lithania, and 70,000 at Tchernigov, Zytomir, Kiev, and Ostrog. Speaking of these warlike preparations, the *Goloss* says:—"Our Government may continue to circulate peaceful phrases among the public in Paris, London, and Vienna; but we know here that war is imminent.

A Distance Measurer.

Two mathematicians of Vienna, Gustav Starke and Amadio Gentilli, have invented an instrument which has long been one of the greatest desiderata in military science, namely, an accurate and handy distance measurer. Of comparatively imperfect instruments there has been no lack, but this is reported to surpass them all, and to admit of a far quicker and more easy manipulation than the Stampfer instrument. The price of the "Starke-Gentilli," as it is called, is 300 guilders, or about $150.

—Divorce is termed "unhitchment" in Detroit.

—Kirby Smith is a school-teacher in Tennessee.

—Bonner has cured Dexter of shying.

—In Arkansas they call a circus a Hippo Olympiad.

—Swearing has been prohibited in the Austrian army.

—Prepayment of postage is to be made optional in Canada.

—Gilt lobsters in the hair are considered a neat thing in Paris.

—There are two hundred and ninety newspapers published in Indiana.

—A gang of burglars are at work plying their vocation nightly at Terre Haute.

—At a recent wedding at Valparaiso, Ind., the groom was seventy-six and the bride seventy-two.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE TRAPPISTS.—The order of Trappists has just acquired, in the arrondissement of Saint Marselin, near Roydon, a considerable tract of land in order to establish a house and agricultural farm. The spot selected by these Cistercians is the old and celebrated forest of Chambarand, now partly destroyed, the uncultivated lands being of small value. The purchase was made in the name of the Abbot of the Monastery near Nevers, whose secular name is Count de Duras. The order already possesses two houses in the Drôme—one, the famous establishment at Aiguebelle, near Montjoyer, with near two hundred monks; the other at Mauber, between Bondonneau and Montmellimar. In the latter house a hundred orphans are educated and taught a trade gratuitously. The Trappists of Chambarand are specially devoted to agriculture, like their brothers, who have achieved so much success in the Dombes in the improvement of cultivation and the enrichment of the soil.

THE HOSPICE OF ST. GOTHARD.—The official report has been presented to the Swiss Government of the hospice on the summit of Mont St. Gothard, supported by monks who, like those of the great St. Bernard, give hospitality and succor to unfortunate travellers whom cold and weariness arrest midway in their journey. From this it appears that, from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1867, the institution has distributed gratuitously 20,773 rations to 8795 poor travellers of all countries, a great number of articles of clothing, and especially of shoes and woollen socks. Of these travellers, thirty-nine were ill and half-frozen; consequently, they needed a long course of treatment. The total expense amounted to less than £340 (8492f. 50c.)

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—An official report of the money taken by the theatres of Paris during the seven months from April to October last, both inclusive, shows the effect of the great "Exposition" upon places of amusement generally. The receipts of the theatres, concerts, "cafés, concerts," public halls, and miscellaneous curiosities, during the seven months in question, amount to 16,533,365f. 30c., whereas those during the corresponding period in 1866 amount to no more than 9,640,216f. 4c. The figure of each month is larger than that of the month immediately preceding, with this exception, that the receipts of August are less than those of July.

A GLUTTON.—An awful story of gluttony comes from London. A young tradesman in the Marylebone road ate an enormous dinner, and five minutes after dropped dead. In his stomach were found a pound and three-quarters of solids, consisting of a mass of half masticated vegetables, mixed with lumps of beef and mutton, weighing half an ounce each; whilst his intestines were crammed with food still undigested—showing that it was pure gluttony and not want that made him eat so voraciously. He died from spasms of the heart, caused by the pressure of an over-distended stomach.

COLONIZATION.—The Russian newspaper *Moskwa* says that the Government intends to try the experiment next spring of establishing Czech colonies in the Black Sea district. Land in the Caucasus is to be offered gratis to Czech settlers, but they are not to be allowed to sell any portion of their settlements during the first ten years of their stay. The Government will also lend them money for farming purposes, and permit them to build schools and other public establishments.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN EUROPE.—An English paper says:—If we take the total increase of railways in Europe from the end of 1860 up to the end of 1865, and calculate it as equal to 100, the share falling to the different countries is as follows:—To England, 20·5 per cent.; France, 19·0; Russia, 11·4; Spain, 11·3; Germany, 10·0; Italy, 8·9; Austria, 4·6; Sweden, 4·1; Portugal, 2·5; Belgium, 2·4; the Netherlands, 1·7; Switzerland, 1·4; Denmark, 1·4; Norway, 0·8; and Turkey, 0·0.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¾

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Invite attention to their
SPLENDID STOCK OF
Laces and Lace Goods.
HANDKERCHIEFS, in every variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
VEILS, SETS, NECKTIES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC.,
Expressly adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Which they are offering at Prices as Low as those for an inferior Class of Goods, which have been imported to supply Auction Sales at this season.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. ......$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail ...... 3·00
At 2·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant ...... { 1st class, 2·25 / 2d class, 1·60

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, and 6 P. M., for Bordentown.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, and 6 P. M., for Florence.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 8 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 8 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

December 16, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8¾ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·4 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Depot is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 28¾ HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·55 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 11·15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1¾ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M.

Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 21f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867. Trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry) for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at 7·20 A. M. and 2·20 P. M.
Leave Mount Holly at 7·45 A. M. and 2·45 P. M.
Leave Moorestown 8·18 A. M. and 3·18 P. M.

10 22 C. SAILER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading, Allentown, and intermediate stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

The 7·30 train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7·05 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg at 3 and 5·25 A. M. and 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12·45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8¾

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—	
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—	
Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent
1 1¾ Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·10 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·10 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1¾ No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·45 and Oxford at 6·30 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M., Oxford at 11·45 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11¾ HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp¾ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 8 12¾

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¾

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5¾ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
5 5 No. 432 VINE Street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 19 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
December 20, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [12 14 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
December 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 600 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 12 17 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
December 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [12 18 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Assignees' Sale on the Premises.
HORSES, COLTS, WAGON, HARNESS, CATTLE, HAY, OATS, CORN, POTATOES, MOWING MACHINE, HAY WAGON, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
On Saturday,
December 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, by order of assignees, at the farm house known as the Kerper Farm, Willow Grove road, near Bethlehem turnpike, Springfield township, Montgomery county, about six squares from Chesnut Hill Station, the personal property. [12 19 2t

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING HOUSE.
On Monday morning,
At 10 o'clock at the auction rooms, by catalogue, by order of the assignee, the entire stock of a first-class clothing house, including 700 pairs black and fancy cassimere pants; 700 fine black satin, velvet, and cassimere vests; 250 fine doeskin and cassimere frock, sack, and business coats; 60 fine overcoats, etc. [12 19 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, FANCY GOODS, CHINA, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, and dining-room Furniture, Carpets, French plate Glasses, Etc.

ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.
Also, a large assortment of rich embroidered Swiss and Nottingham lace curtains of the newest styles.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.
Also an invoice of about 150 engravings in neat walnut frames.

FANCY GOODS AND CHINA.
Also, an invoice of fancy goods and China.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
Also, an invoice of Superior Liquors in demijohns, comprising:—
Duff Gordon and Harmony Sherry Wines.
London Dock and Osborne Port Wines.
Hennessey Brandy.
Bohlen's Gin.
Fine Old Rye Whisky.

FINE GUNS.
Also, an invoice of fine breech-loading fowling-pieces, rifles, pistols, etc.

WHITE CHINA.
Also, 100 dozen white China coffee and tea cups and saucers.

OIL PAINTING.
Also, an original oil painting of Washington at Valley Forge, by Fletcher. 12 18 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS OF PARIS FANCY GOODS, TOYS, POCKET WALLETS, TRAVELLING BAGS, NOTIONS, COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit.
On Friday Morning,
Dec. 20, sale commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a very large and attractive assortment of goods for present and approaching sales. [12 18 2t

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 16m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15¾

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Closing out at Reduced Prices, at
MR. L. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,
11 30 21t No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads. Is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime! Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. S. THIRD Street,
2 7tfr Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1¾ PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"LA FAVORITA" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy of Music was filled again last evening by the unquestionably superior troupe of Max Strakosch. But in consideration of the unstinted favor which has greeted their appearance this week, it would not be demanding too much on the part of a generous public to require them to contrive in some way to pick up the half hour they have lost. On Monday evening the commencement of the opera was greatly delayed, and the same vexatious delay occurred last evening. After waiting quietly for a full quarter of an hour, the audience lost all patience, and gave vent to their dissatisfaction by a series of cheers and stampings, which was anything but agreeable; and when the opera was once fairly under way, that indolent genius, Brignoli, put the patience of the audience to another test. He was allowed ample time to change his monkish robe for his soldierly tunic—a chorus by the ladies being purposely interposed to give him the opportunity. Yet this had to be repeated, and considerable time was even then consumed in awaiting his appearance. When at last the great tenor stepped from his boat and rolled down the stage to the footlights, he was greeted by a mixture of applause and hisses, the latter fairly predominating, and continuing for some minutes.

But this dilatory achievement was not the only triumph which crowned the erratic Brignoli. In the last act of the opera occurs a gem of an aria commencing *Spirito gentil*. Signor Brignoli's rendition of this is not surpassed by anything in his extensive repertoire. The exquisite manner in which he sang it last evening completely overcame the ill-feeling of the audience towards him, and received a hearty encore. Signor Brignoli acknowledged the compliment by beckoning to Susini to take up the following strain, but the applause continued so loud that the deep bass voice of the latter was completely drowned. Whereupon Signor Brignoli coolly tucked his hand under Susini's arm and led him from the stage, which was completely deserted for several minutes. This brilliant performance of the great tenor was fully equal to anything in his past course. His conduct last evening throughout exhibited a marked contrast to that of the courteous and pains-taking Orlandini. The latter was born and bred a gentleman. What few qualities belonging to that character that Signor Brignoli possesses have evidently been picked up in a casual way, and seemingly without impressing him with a sense of their desirableness.

With these exceptions, Donizetti's grand opera of *La Favorita* was performed in a manner that gave entire satisfaction to the audience. Miss Adelaide Phillips, in the *role* of "Leonora," has seldom appeared to better advantage. Her vocalization and her action were equally good. Signor Orlandini, the leading baritone of the *troupe*, made his first appearance before a Philadelphia audience, as "Don Alphonso," and was at once received into high favor. His duo with "Leonora," in the second act, was a severe test of the compass and quality of his voice, and the imperative encore which it received established his triumph completely. Signor Susini, as "Balthazar," was even in better voice than usual, and made a further advance in the favor of the public. Altogether the opera was superbly rendered; and but for the useless delays which marred the performance of it, the audience would have been favored with a degree of enjoyment which is seldom granted even by a first-class *troupe*.

Mozart's masterpiece of *Don Giovanni* is on the programme for this evening; including in the cast La Grange, Phillips, McCulloch, Brignoli, Orlandini, Susini, and Coletti.

MAD'LLE JANAUSCHEK AS "DEBORAH."—The audiences at the Chesnut Street Theatre are steadily improving, a larger one than ever greeting Mad'lle Janauschek last evening, on her appearance as "Deborah," in Dr. Mosenthal's drama of the same name. The story of *Leah, the Forsaken*, is so familiar to our readers that it needs no comment. Mad'lle Janauschek's conception of the character is fully equal to her previous efforts in "Medea" and "Adrienne," and by her earnestness and delicacy she added a fresh laurel to the wreath which has crowned her during her brief engagement in this city. This evening, Goethe's great tragedy of *Egmont* will be presented, with the accompaniament of Beethoven's original music.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS ONLY.—The celebrated Hanlon Brothers will occupy the stage at the Academy of Music next week, every evening and on the afternoons of Wednesday (Christmas) and Saturday, December 28. They will be assisted by some of the most eminent members of their profession from the principal theatres of Europe, besides a miniature circus of learned performing quadrupeds. The Hanlon Brothers will be assisted also by Jean Ariotti, the celebrated equilibrist, and Le Petit Ethardo, the most accomplished little gymnast in the world. Harry Gurr, the great "Aquarian, or Natator, the Man Fish," will also appear, with many other wonderful performers. These entertainments will prove perfect carnivals of fun for the little folks during the holidays.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Gladstone on England's Peril.

Cause of Fenian Outbreaks.

This Evening's Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Dec. 19—Noon.—The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone made a speech to the miners and other operatives of Wernett, in Chester county, yesterday, in the course of which he did not hesitate to ascribe the existence of Fenianism to England's wretched mismanagement and misgovernment of Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 19—Evening.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £277,000.

Consols, 92½; United States 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 89¾; Erie, 49½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—Evening.—Cotton quiet at 7⅞d. for uplands, and 6⅝d. for do. to arrive. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

ANTWERP, Dec. 19 — Evening. — Petroleum closed at 44⅝ francs.

The Late Fatal Burning Case in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Coroner's jury on the bodies of the persons who lost their lives by the Second Avenue tenement house fire, have found a verdict to-day to the effect that the fire was originated by Max Miller, and censuring the owner of the house, Charles Hoffman, for not finding suitable means of escape from the building. Miller has been committed for trial without bail.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, William Jefferies was charged with swindling several Baltimore firms. The full particulars of the case will be found elsewhere. He was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

James Fagan and Bernard Rourke were charged with stealing $187 and a silver watch, belonging to D. F. Cope. Their mode of taking the money and time-keeper will be found in another column. They were each held in $2500 bail for a further hearing on Saturday next.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon Jacob Grisel, residing at No. 431 Spruce street, fell from a new building at Crown and Vine streets, and dislocated his shoulder. He was taken home.

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